THE GREATEST National Weekly Newspaper IN THE UNITED STATES

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION OVER 225,000 EACH WEEK
SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1915. EIGHTIETH YEAR, NO. 49.

LOVE INSURANCE

BY EARL DERR BIGGERS

COPYRIGHT. 1914. THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY

CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

They went back along the ramparts, over the dry moat, through the rumbling gates. Conversation languished. Then the ancient graveyard, ghastly in the gloom. After that the dimly lighted street of humble shops. And the shortest way home seemed a million times longer than the longest journey there.

"Considering what you have told me about Harrowby," she said, "I shall be leaving for the north soon. Will you ask me up in New York?"

"Thank you," Minot said. "It will be a very great privilege."

Cynthia Meyrick entered the elevator and out of sight in that gilded cage she smiled a twisted little smile. Mr. Minot beheld Mr. Trimmer and his "proposition" basking in the limelight of the De la Pax, and feeling in the mood to listen to the publicity man's triumphant cackle, he hurried across the veranda. There he found a bell-boy calling his name.

"Gen'lemun to see you," the boy explained. He led the way back into the lobby and up to a tall athletic-looking man with a ruddy, frank, attractive face.

The stranger held out his hand.

"Mr. Minot, of Lloyds?" he asked. "How do you do, sir? I'm very glad to know you. Promised Thacker I'd look you up at once. Let's adjourn to the grill room."

Minot followed in the wake of the tall breezy one. Already he liked the man immensely.

"Well," said the stranger, over a table in the grill, "what'll you have? Highball? Perhaps you heard I was coming. I happen to be the owner of the yacht in the harbor, which somebody has rechristened the Lileth."

"Yes—I thought so," Minot replied. "I'm mighty glad you've come. A Mr. Martin Wall is posing as the owner just at present."

"So I learned from Thacker. Nervy kind, this Wall. I live in Chicago myself—left my boat—Lady Evelyn. I called her—in the North River for the winter in charge of a caretaker. This Wall, it seems, needed a boat for a month and took a fancy to mine. And since my caretaker was evidently a crook, it was a simple matter to rent. Never would have found it out except for you people. Too busy. Really ought not to have taken this trip—business needs me every minute—but I've got sort of a hankering to meet Mr. Martin Wall."

"Shall we go out to that boat right away?"

"No need of that. We'll run out in the morning with the proper authorities." The stranger leaned across the table and something in his blue eyes startled Minot. "In the meantime," he said, "I happen to be interested in another matter. What's all this talk about George Harrowby coming back to life?"

"Well, there's a chap here," Minot explained, "who claims to be the elder brother of Allan Harrowby. His cause is in the hands of an advertising expert named Trimmer."

"Yes. I saw a story in a Washington paper."

"This morning George Harrowby, so-called, confronted Allan Harrowby and denounced Allan himself as a fraud."

The man from Chicago threw back his head, and with a roar of unexpected laughter smote on Minot's shoulder.

"Good joke," said the stranger.

"No joke at all. George was right—at least, so it seems. Allan Harrowby cleared out this evening."

"Yes. So I was told by the clerk in here. Do you happen to know—er—Allan?"

"Yes. Very well indeed."

"But you don't know the reason he left?"

"Why," answered Minot, "I suppose because George Harrowby gave him 24 hours to get out of town."

Again the Chicago man laughed.

"That can't have been the reason," he said. "I happen to know."

"Just how," inquired Minot, "do you happen to know?"

Leaning far back in his chair, the westerner smiled at Minot with a broad engaging smile.

"I fancy I neglected to introduce myself," he said. "I make automobiles in Chicago—and my name's George Harrowby."

"You—you—" Minot's head went round dizzily. "Oh, no," he said firmly. "I don't believe it."

The other's smile grew even broader. "Don't blame you a bit, my boy," he said. "Must have been a bit of a mix-up down here. Then, too, I don't look like an Englishman. Don't want to. I'm an American now, and I like it."

"You mean you're the real Lord Harrowby?"

"That's what I mean—take it slowly, Mr. Minot. I'm George, and if Allan ever gets his eyes on me, I won't have to prove who I am. He'll know, the kid will. But by the way—what I want now is to meet this chap who claims to be me—also his friend, Mr. Trimmer."

"Of course you do. I saw them out in the lobby a minute ago." Minot rose. "I'll bring them in. But—"

"What is it?"

"Oh, never mind. I believe you."

Trimmer and his proposition still adorned the lobby, puffed with pride and pompousness. Briefly Minot explained that a gentleman in the grill-room desired to be introduced, and facetiously the two followed after. The Chicago George Harrowby rose as he saw the group approach his table. Suddenly behind him Minot heard a voice:

"My God!" And the little Englishman of the sandwich boards made a long lean streak toward the door. Minot leaped after him, and dragged him back.

"Here, Trimmer," he said, "your proposition has chilblains."

"What's the trouble?" Mr. Trimmer stared about him.

"Allow me," said Minot. "Sir—our leading vaudeville actor and his manager. Gentlemen—Mr. George Harrowby of Chicago!"

"Sit down, boys," said Mr. Harrowby genially. He indicated a chair to Mr. Trimmer, but that gentleman stood, his eyes frozen to the face of his proposition. The Chicago man turned to that same proposition. "Brace up, Jenkins," he said. "Nobody will hurt you."

But Jekins could not brace. He allowed Minot to deposit his limp body in a chair.

"I thought you were dead, sir," he mumbled.

"A common mistake," smiled George Harrowby. "My family has thought the same, and I've been too busy making automobiles to tell them differently. Mr. Trimmer, will you have a—what's the matter man?"

For Mr. Trimmer was standing, purple, over his proposition.

"I want to get this straight," he said with assumed calm. "See here, you cringing cur—what does this mean?"

"I thought he was dead," murmured poor Jekins in terror.

"You'll think the same about yourself in a minute—and you'll be right," Trimmer predicted.

"Come, come," said George Harrowby pacifically. "Sit down, Mr. Trimmer. Sit down and have a drink. Do you mean to say you didn't know Jenkins here was faking?"

"Of course I didn't," said Trimmer. He sat down on the extreme edge of a chair, as one who proposed to rise soon. "All this has got me going. I never went round in royal circles before, and I'm dizzy. I suppose you're the real Lord Harrowby?"

"To be quite correct, I am. Don't you believe it?"

"I can believe anything when I look at him," said Trimmer, indicating the pitiable ex-claimant to the title. "Say, who is this Jenkins we hear so much about?"

"Jenkins was the son of my father's valet," George Harrowby explained. "He came to America with me. We parted suddenly on a ranch in southern Arizona."

"Everybody said you was dead," persisted Jenkins, as one who could not lose sight of that fact.

"Yes? And they gave you my letters and belongings, eh? So you thought you'd pose as me?"

"Yes, sir," confessed Jenkins humbly.

Mr. Trimmer slid farther back into his chair.

"Well," he said, "it's unbelievable, but Henry Trimmer has been buncoed. I met this able liar in a boarding house in New York, and he convinced me he was Lord Harrowby. It was between jobs for me, and I had a bright idea. If I brought this guy down to the wedding, established him as the real lord, and raised Cain generally, I figured my stock as a publicity man would rise one hundred per cent. I'd be turning down fifty-thousand-dollar jobs right and left. I suppose I was easy, but I'd never mixed up with such things before, and all the dope he had impressed me—the family coat of arms, and the motto—"

The Chicago man laughed softly.

"Credo Harrowby," he said.

"That was it—trust Harrowby," said Trimmer bitterly. "Lord, what a fool I've been. And it's ruined my career. I'll be the laughing stock—"

"Oh, cheer up, Mr. Trimmer," smiled George Harrowby. "I'm sure you're unduly pessimistic about your career. I'll have something to say to you on that score later. For the present—"

"For the present," broke in Trimmer with fervor, "iron bars for Jenkins here. Ill swear out the warrant myself—"

"Nonsense," said Harrowby, "Jenkins is the most harmless creature in the world. Led astray by ambition, that's all. With any one but Allen his claims wouldn't have lasted five minutes. Poor Allan always was a helpless youngster."

"Oh—Jenkins," broke in Minot suddenly. "What was the idea this morning? I mean your calling Allan Harrowby an imposter?"

Jenkins hung his head.

"I was rattled," he admitted. "I couldn't keep it up before all those people. So it came to me in a flash—if I said Allan was a fraud maybe I wouldn't have to be cross-examined myself."

"And that was really Allan Harrowby?"

"Yes—that was Allan, right enough."

Mr. Minot sat studying the wall in front of him. He was recalling a walk through the moonlight to the fort. Jephson and Thacker pointed accusing fingers at him over the oceans and lands between.

"I say—let Jenkins go," continued the genial western Harrowby, "provided he returns my property and clears out for good. After all, his father was a faithful servant, if he is not."

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

SCOT WARRIOR HEADS BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE

Gen. Sir Douglas Haig Supersedes Sir John French in Supreme Command on Western Front.

London, Dec. 16.—Report of the elevation of Sir Douglas Haig as commander-in-chief of the British armies in France and Flanders, was received with enthusiasm here today.

With the elevation of Sir Douglas, the return of Sir John French to command the armies in Great Britain and the dispatch of Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorien to Africa, it is understood that Lord Kitchener has completed the chief steps in the greatest military shake-up the British army has ever received, but a number of changes in the minor commands are also under consideration.

The promotion of Gen. Haig makes the Scot warrior the youngest commander-in-chief in Europe. He will be 55 years old next June. Despite the fact that he is much younger than other European commanders, Sir Douglas has, nevertheless, been a popular hero since the retreat from Mons, which he prevented from becoming a rout.

The recall of Sir John French, "at his own instance," as the official announcement stated, occasioned no surprise in England among those who have been close observers of the military situation. Following the war council held at Paris, it was understood that Sir John would retire from active field service. Certain conditions made such a step essential.

Sir Douglas Haig, previous to the present war, had won fame by his brilliant cavalry tactics, which had caused his colleagues to nickname him "Von Haig." His cavalry conceptions have had little show on the west front since the early weeks of the war, but he has adapted himself to the conditions as they have changed.

TITANIC OWNERS OFFER $664,000

White Star Line Agrees to Settle All Claims for Lives Lost.

New York, Dec. 18.—The White Star Line has agreed to pay $664,000 in settlement of all claims arising from the sinking of the Titanic on April 15, 1912, when more than 1,500 persons were drowned, attorneys for the line announced here Friday.

Of this amount approximately $500,000 would be distributed among American claimants, $50,000 to British claimants and $114,000 would be required for interest and expenses in connection with the numerous suits.

44 Claimants Accept.

Forty-four attorneys, representing that number of persons out of more than 60 who have filed claims against the line, have signified their willingness to accept the settlement terms, according to George W. Betts, jr., one of the line's attorneys.

The proposition grew out of the activities of the claimants' committee, appointed last summer, which carried on a long investigation and fixed the total claims at $2,500,000. As about $500,000 would be paid directly to American claimants, Mr. Betts explained that each one would receive approximately 20 per cent of his claim.

Will Fight Some Cases.

If all the claimants, both in this country and Great Britain, agree to the proposition, the White Star Line will be released from all further liability growing out of the Titanic disaster. The offer, however, is not contingent upon its acceptance by all claimants. If any claimants do not accept, their cases will be carried on in the courts.

The agreement must be acted upon by Dec. 30 to become operative.

AUSTRALIANS PATRIOTIC

The spirit of the British empire may be partially grasped from the fact that in the antipodean possessions "Australia day" recently neted a million pounds for war and relief funds, when a tin whistle brought £22, a box of writing paper £25, and kisses, sold by blushing maids, varying and unreported sums.

New Chief of British Army on Western Front

GEN. SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Representative Buchanan of Illinois, erstwhile president of Labor's National Peace council, has formally impeached District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York, of "high crimes and misdemeanors."

Secretary of Agriculture Houston's annual report places an estimate of $9,873,000,000 on the value of American farm crops and animal products for last year, a valuation without precedent.

America is to face a gasoline famine. The shortage is due primarily to a falling off in the production of crude oil, as well as the increasing use of gasoline.

Italy's expeditionary force, sent to the Balkans, has been landed in Albania. It has not been announced whether these troops will undertake an immediate offensive or will seek to check any Teutonic or Bulgar invasion of Albania.

It is estimated that the 40,000 New Yorkers, who skated last year will be increased to 200,000 this winter.

Congressman Sherwood of Ohio has announced that 70 Democratic representatives have promised him to vote against the defense proposals of the President.

It has been reported that Capt. von Papen, the late military attache of the German embassy, who has been recalled, will go to Mexico, where he will align himself with the Huerta faction.

A proposal to convert the public domain into homesteads for the unemployed and to have the government finance the farmers, is recommended in the annual report of Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield, in his report to the President, declares that, at the close of the war, foreign industries will use every stratagem of industrial war to resist the outreach of American industries.

A Baltimore physician says the theory that athletes die young, because of their athletic development, is based on hasty consideration and is a prevalent idea in this country.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma, has submitted an amendment to the federal constitution that would prevent any war of aggression by this country without approval by popular vote.

Gold bars, weighing about 205 tons have been piled up in the New York sub-treasury. They were melted from British coins received since October 27, and are worth $102,500,000.

According to an unofficial estimate by British authorities at least 3,000,000 men have answered Lord Derby's call for volunteers.

A Berlin dispatch says that King Nicholas of Montenegro has expressed a desire to the allied nations for a separate peace for his country.

American munitions plants are not the only ones profiting by the war. The Krupp firm in Germany reports an extra war profit of $13,750,000 during the year. The Krupp family owns all the stock.

A year ago 12 ocean-going merchant ships were under construction in the United States. Now they are building more than 150 such vessels with a total tonnage exceeding one-fourth of the entire American-built ocean tonnage at the beginning of the war.

LONE SOCIALIST IN THE U. S. CONGRESS ISN'T LONESOME

Meyer London of New York's East Side Says Other Members Are Working for Social Betterment as Well as Himself—Says Preparedness Agitation Is Artificial.

Washington, Dec. 17.—His smile seems to say, "Come into the store." It looks like that kind of a smile. The wearer of it would be picked out anywhere as a comfortably fixed small town tailor. But both the interpretation of the smile and the appearance of the owner are misleading.

Anything related to the private profit system is foreign to the real Meyer London, the man who looks like a tailor, speaks like a philosopher, and bears the distinction of being the only Socialist member of the Sixty-fourth congress of the United States.

"Don't you feel lonesome down here?" the representative from New York's east side was asked.

"Not at all," replied London. "I am not alone. I am the only representative of the Socialist party in the house of representatives, but I am far from being the only member working on social problems.

Little Daughter Proud of Him.

"This is my first public office. It has cost me something—my little girl never addresses me as 'papa' any more. Now when I put her to bed at night she says, 'Kiss me good night, congressman.' She is the proudest girl in New York's east side.

"I don't like to be considered a curiosity. I have no intention of becoming a nuisance. I consider my function primarily is to study political and economical problems.

"I have no exaggerated idea of the effectiveness of legislation. The power of legislation for good is exaggerated and its power for bad is underestimated. It is not more laws that we need, but fewer laws and more good ones.

"I believe we have reached the time for a new code of ethics—a—code that says to society, 'You take care of the individual while she or he is unemployed.' It seems to me we owe that obligation to man, to let him live while looking for work."

Ideas of Preparation

"The Socialists are opposed to national-preparedness, are they not, Mr. London?" was the next question.

"Theoretically, I believe in the duty of every nation to be prepared against probable attack," replied the congressman. "But I am opposed to the present preparedness agitation, because it is largely artificial.

"To a great extent it represents a diseased state of mind, produced by the war in Europe. I am opposed to present plans for preparedness principally because the menace in a large army and navy will create an apprehension among our neighbors that we are preparing to fight someone.

"It is well known to criminal lawyers that in nine cases out of 10 of justifiable homicide the slaying is preceded by a state of fear on the part of the assailant.

Expect Too Much of Socialists.

"Everybody asks why Socialists are fighting in the armies of Europe today. The answer is this. If you and I and four or five others were sitting quietly in this room with four or five others, all of us at peace, and suddenly the lights went out, guns blazed and blows were struck and you came to on the floor with somebody's heel in your face, you would naturally feel like fighting.

"Others ask why the Socialists have not stopped the war. I consider that question as indicating that people are beginning to realize that Socialism is the only thing that can stop war. Socialism is so comparatively young and yet she is asked why she doesn't stop the war. The church is centuries old and yet no one asks why the church or God doesn't stop the war.

Prophecy of Party Growth.

"On the principle of proportion I expect to see over 20 Socialists in congress within the next few years. I expect to see three from New York City and one from the state, two from Milwaukee, one from New Jersey, and a number from Oklahoma, where there are some 20 Socialists in the state legislature. I don't know about the prospects in Chicago, but they ought to be good for one at least."

London is one of the few, if not the only United States congressman born in Russia. On account of persecutions London came to America in 1891 and worked as a cigarmaker. Later he secured a position in a library which afforded him time for study, with the result he took part in a public debate in the English language after being here one year. He was admitted to the bar in 1898.

London supports some Democratic issues and says he will vote for them.

CHICAGO WINS G. O. P. MEETING

Convention Will Be Held Week Before That of Democrats.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Republican national convention will be held in Chicago, June 7, next, a week in advance of the Democratic convention in St. Louis.

Selection of Chicago as the convention city was one of the final acts of the Republican national committee which finished its work here late yesterday.

Only one ballot was taken. Chicago received 30 of the 52 votes cast. St. Louis, which had been looked upon as the most formidable rival of Chicago, came third with seven votes, being behind San Francisco with 13. Philadelphia got two votes.

The fact that the Democrats will hold their convention last and that thousands of them have already made hotel reservations several days in advance, was a factor against the selection of St. Louis.

The committee is believed to have been influenced in deciding upon an early date for the convention as the result of arguments that the Republicans should not wait for the Democrats to meet first and announce its candidates and principles.

Before concluding its work the committee appointed a committee on arrangements headed by Chairman Hilles, which will select a temporary chairman of the convention and appoint some of its temporary committees.

This committee will soon meet in New York or Chicago to map out its preliminary plans.

Arguments for and against the incorporation of a plank in the Republican platform for a federal suffrage amendment were heard. The committee made no promises.

The committee also took no action indicating its preference for the Republican candidate next year.

LUMBER STACKER IS NEW

New Machine Saves Storage Space in Lumber Yards.

For years there was only one way of piling lumber. Men stood on the ground passing the pieces to men on the pile who stacked the boards. The usual height by this method was about 20 feet. Even this height required the employment of extra men and scaffolds. On account of the extra expense it was not economy to pile lumber higher by the old method.

By the use of electrically operated stackers, it is now possible to pile lumber 55 feet high with only four men operating the machine, which consists of a steel skeleton tower over which revolves endless chains to which brackets or carriers are attached at intervals of 42 inches.

The boards are placed on these carriers by men on the ground. The chains travel at the rate of 38 feet a minute and deliver ten boards to the top of the pile every 60 seconds. The cost of piling lumber by this method has been greatly reduced. Another advantage to lumbermen is the ability to store more lumber in their yards or to reduce space heretofore used for lumber storage.

Says German-Americans Will Leave This Country

FRANZ BOPP

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—Franz Bopp, Consul General of Germany in San Francisco, has issued a remarkable statement in which he says that after the war there will be a general exodus of German-Americans from this country. "Many German-Americans are not even waiting for the end of the war, but are right now renouncing their citizenship and returning to Germany," said Bopp.

His statment was issued after rumors were current that he and his official staff might be indicted or his recall demanded, as the outcome of investigations into the Pacific Coast bomb plots against Allied munition ships.

Baron von Brincken, an attache of the Consul General's office, is already under indictment.

DIG TRENCHES ALONG SUEZ CANAL BANKS

British Also Prepare to Inundate Large Section.

Rotterdam, Dec. 15. — The Volks Zeitung, of Colonge, publishes the following telegram from its correspondent at Cairo, who has just returned from the Suez canal:

"On both banks of the canal hundreds of thousands of English and natives are busy digging trenches 6 and 7 feet deep. Especial attention is being paid to the western bank, which is being more strongly fortified. In many places strong fortresses are being erected.

"On the eastern bank preparations are being made to inundate an extensive territory. A British officer estimates the troops concentrated in Egypt at 240,000. Troops are being landed daily at Alexandria."

In this connection a public announcement has been made by the companies owning the Dutch East India liners and mailboats: "Until further notice the boats will not use the Suez Canal route, but will voyage around the Cape of Good Hope."

The news has created intense interest here and has given rise to much speculation as to the reason. The official explanation is that the change is due to the "increasing uncertainty of being able to obtain the necessary coal at the appointment stations."

THAT TUCKED IN FEELING GROWS ACUTE IN BERLIN

Socialist's Inquiry on Food Question Gives Reichstag Stormy Time.

Amsterdam, Dec. 15. — Despite the far-sightedness, efficiency and preparedness of the German government, the internal situation in Germany is causing grave anxiety in Berlin. It is becoming increasingly difficult for travelers to get in and out of Germany.

The food situation is going to become acute before the winter is over.

The government, at the insistence of the general staff, thinks first of the soldiers' needs; consideration of the civilians comes after.

Questioner Shouted Down.

The first mention of actual confiscation of foodstuffs in Germany was made in the reichstag yesterday during a stormy scene precipitated by Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the "stormy petrel" Socialist of that body.

Dr. Liebknecht wanted to know just how far the government was prepared to go to bring about an equal distribution of food, but this and other questions were drowned in the storm which followed. Afterwards a hostile demonstration was made toward the Socialist leader.

Herr von Jagow, the German foreign secretary, replying to a question by Dr. Liebknecht as to whether the other belligerents were prepared to enter at once on peace negotiations, and inquiring regarding plans for the annexation of the conquered territories, said, after a reference to the debate December 9:

"I decline to answer."

Dr. Liebknecht then asked what attitude the government would take to proposals made by neutral countries. He was interrupted, however, by the president of the chamber, who declared this was not a supplementary but a new question.

Cost of War Nears 10 Billion.

If the supplementary credit of $2,500,000,000 sought by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the secretary of the imperial treasury, is granted, the war will have cost Germany $10,000,000,000.

There is no gold in common circulation. Only the fear which the government inspires prevents opposition to the acceptance of currency on the part of the merchants.

Although the government is keeping down prices, the scarcity of money has the same effect that higher prices ordinarily would have.

One of the big problems is the milk supply for the babies. Germany is called upon to feed not only the people of the empire, but hordes of homeless in Poland, Belgium and France. The resources of Austro-Hungary are already taxed to the limit and there are indications that Germany will soon have to extend aid in that direction.

LONG COURTSHIPS POPULAR

Young ladies in Russia are not at all averse to long engagements, and use all sorts of artifices to stave off the wedding day as long as possible, but in no country in the world are courtships so abnormally long as in Bohemia, where engagements commonly last from fifteen to twenty years. In fact, there recently died there, at the age of ninety-nine, an old man who had been courting for seventy-five years and who was married on his death bed.

IT'S A LONG TIME BETWEEN DRINKS

J. Bull Echoes Governor's Sentiment When He Neglects to Stock Up Friday; No Wet Goods 'Till Monday.

London, Dec. 16.—It was not expected that the stringent law affecting the sale of alcoholic drinks would cause any excitement or disorder in the better sections of London, but, in view of the previous protest meetings at the Smithfield market and along the docks, the quietness with which the first day of the enforcement passed in Billingsgate and other rough quarters of the East End prove rather a surprise. Labor leaders had certainly taken a defiant attitude toward the board of control, but nothing occurred out of the normal.

Taking the whole of London, the reception of the rules has been favorable. When the public houses began the sale of alcoholic drinks at the noon hour the first day under the new regime, there was not observed any increase in drinking until the period closed at 2:30. Nor was there any attempt to crowd in an unusual number of drinks during the two hours the bars were open in the evening.

The sale of temperance drinks between the prohibited hours was slight. In a few quarters, where men are employed on all-night work, certain houses have been allowed to open for a limited time in the early morning.

Among the curious results of regulation, the person who fails to lay in his private stock of whisky or other spirits before 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon will have to spend a dry weekend, as he must wait until Monday noon. Even in the private rooms of a hotel, one who treats a member of his own family to a drink is liable to a heavy fine.

The hours during which alcohol may be consumed in clubs are the same as in the case of public bars. Restaurants are not allowed to extend credit for meals at which intoxicating drinks are sold, as the credit system is done away with entirely.

The extreme penalty for a breach of these regulations is six months at hard labor and a $500 fine.

One of the most effective measures to promote temperance is the abolishment of credit at the bars. This struck severely the business of bars giving credit to workmen. In the old days men used to gather in the bar and drink on credit, with the result they had little or nothing left out of their wages when paid.

It is not the intention of the control board to bring about prohibition, but to promote temperance. This work is supplemented by the home counties public house trust, which lately took over the control of a well-known saloon in a central district, and plans to extend its influence. The place was remodeled so as to get away from the old idea of the drinking palace and to introduce the cafe system, with tables, reading matter and friendly games. Alcoholic drinks are sold, but the management receives a bonus on all temperance drinks.

Saloon men, in fact, are just now beginning to realize the profits on temperance drinks exceed those on liquors. There is twice the profit in a cup of tea that there is in a glass of ale. But heretofore the owners associated the sale of soft drinks with teetotalism and opposed their introduction.

Abe Martin

Some women don't only make good wives, but purty fair fathers, too.

Girls' necks, an' all territory adjacent thereto, 'll be protected this winter, but ther shins 'll be allowed to roam.

KAZAN

Copyright, 1914, The Bobbs-Merrill Company

By James Oliver Curwood

CHAPTER IX.

The Tdagedy n Sun Rock.

All that day Kazan guarded the top of the Sun Rock. Fate, and the fear and brutality of masters, had heretofore kept him from fatherhood, and he was puzzled. Something told him now that he belonged to the Sun Rock, and not to the cabin. The call that came to him from over the plain was not so strong. At dusk Gray Wolf came out from her retreat, and slunk to his side, whimpering, and nipped gently at his shaggy neck. It was the old instinct of his fathers that made him respond by caressing Gray Wolf's face with his tongue. Then Gray Wolf's jaws opened, and she laughed in short panting breaths, as if she had been hard run. She was happy, and as they heard a little snuffling sound from between the rocks, Kazan wagged his tail, and Gray Wolf darted back to her young.

The babyish cry and its effect upon Gray Wolf taught Kazan his first lesson in fatherhood. Instinct again told him that Gray Wolf could not go down to the hunt with him now—that she must stay at the top of the Sun Rock. So when the moon rose he went down alone, and toward dawn returned with a big white rabbit between his jaws. It was the wild in him that made him do this, and Gray Wolf ate ravenously. Then he knew that each night hereafter he must hunt for Gray Wolf—and the little whimpering creatures hidden between the two rocks.

The next day, and still the next, he did not go to the cabin, though he heard the voices of both the man and the woman calling him. On the fifth he went down, and Joan and the baby were so glad that the woman hugged him, and the baby kicked and laughed and screamed at him, while the man stood by cautiously, watching their demonstrations with a gleam of disapprobation in his eyes.

"I'm afraid of him," he told Joan for the hundredth time. "That's the wolf-gleam in his eyes. He's of a treacherous breed. Sometimes I wish we'd never brought him home."

"If we hadn't—where would the baby—have gone?" Joan reminded him, a little catch in her voice.

"I had almost forgotten that," said her husband. "Kazan, you old devil, I guess I love you, too." He laid his hand caressingly on Kazan's head. "Wonder how he'll take to life down there?" he asked. "He has always been used to the forests. It'll seem mighty strange."

"And so—have I—always been used to the forests," whispered Joan. "I guess that's why I love Kazan—next to you and the baby. Kazan—dear old Kazan!"

This time Kazan felt and scented more of that mysterious change in the cabin. Joan and her husband talked incessantly of their plans when they were together; and when the man was away Joan talked to the baby, and to him. And each time that he came down to the cabin during the week that followed, he grew more and more restless, until at last the man noticed the change in him.

"I believe he knows," he said to Joan one evening. "I believe he knows we're preparing to leave." Then he added: "The river was rising again today. It will be another week before we can start, perhaps longer."

That same night the moon flooded the top of the Sun Rock with a golden light, and out into the glow of it came Gray Wolf, with her three little whelps toddling behind her. There was much about these soft little balls that tumbled about him and snuggled in his tawny coat that reminded Kazan of the baby. At times they made the same queer, soft little sounds, and they staggered about on their four little legs just as helplessly as baby Joan made her way about on two. He did not fondle them, as Gray Wolf did, but the touch of them, and their babyish whimperings filled him with a kind of pleasure that he had never experienced before.

The moon was straight above them, and the night was almost as bright as day, when he went down again to hunt for Gray Wolf. At the foot of the rock a big white rabbit popped up ahead of him, and he gave chase. For half a mile he pursued, until the wolf instinct in him rose over the dog, and he gave up the futile race. A deer he might have overtaken, but small game the wolf must hunt as the fox hunts it, and he began to slip through the thickets slowly and as a shadow. He was a mile from the Sun Rock when two quick leaps put Gray Wolf's supper between his jaws. He trotted back slowly, dropping the big seven-pound snow shoe hare now and then to rest.

When he came to the narrow trail that led to the top of the Sun Rock he stopped. n that trail was the warm scent of strange feet. The rabbit fell from his jaws. Every hair in his body was suddenly electrified into life. What he scented was not the scent of a rabbit, a marten or a porcupine. Fang and claw had climbed the path ahead of him. And then, coming faintly to him from the top of the rock, he heard sounds which sent him up with a terrible whining cry. When he reached the summit he saw in the white moonlight a scene that stopped him for a single moment. Close to the edge of the sheer fall to the rocks, 50 feet below, Gray Wolf was engaged in a death-struggle with a huge gray lynx. She was down—and under, and from her there came a sudden sharp terrible cry of pain.

Kazan flew across the rock. His attack was the swift silent assault of the wolf, combined with the greater courage, the fury and the strategy of the husky. Another husky would have died in that first attack. But the lynx was not a dog or a wolf. It was "Mow-lee, the swift," as the Sarcees

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

LOVE INSURANCE

BY

EARL DERR BIGGERS

"COPYRIGHT, 1914, THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY."

Continued from First Page

"But," objected Trimmer, "he's wasted my time. He's put a crimp in the career of the best publicity man in America it'll take years to straighten out—"

"Not necessarily," said Harrowby. "I was coming to that. I've been watching your work for the last week, and I like it. It's alive—progressive. We're putting out a new car this spring—an inexpensive little car bound to make a hit. I need a man like you to convince the public—"

Mr. Trimmer's eyes opened wide. They shone. He turned and regarded the unhappy Jenkins.

"Clear out," he commanded. "If I ever see you again I'll wring your neck. Now, Mr. Harrowby, you were saying—"

"Just a minute," said Harrowby. "This man has certain letters and papers of mine—"

"No, he hasn't," Trimmer replied. "I got 'em. Right here in my pocket." He slid a packet of papers across the table. "They're yours. Now, about—"

Jenkins was slipping silently away. Like a frightened wraith he flitted gratefully through the swinging doors.

"A middle-class car," explained Harrowby, "and I want a live man to boost it—"

"Beg pardon," interrupted Minot, rising, "I'll say good night. We'll get together about that other matter in the morning. By the way, Mr. Harrowby, have you any idea what has become of Allan?"

"No, I haven't. I sent him a telegram this afternoon saying that I was on my way here. Must have run off on business. Of course, he'll be back for his wedding."

"Oh, yes—of course," Minot agreed sadly, "he'll be back for his wedding. Good night, gentlemen."

A few minutes later he stood at the window of 389, gazing out at the narrow street, at the stately Manhattan Club, and the old Spanish houses on either side.

"And she refused me!" he muttered. "To think that should be the biggest piece of luck that's come to me since I hit this accursed town!"

He continued to gaze gloomily out. The—er—moon was still shining.

CHAPTER XVIII

"A Rotten Bad Fit."

Minot rose early on Monday morning and went for a walk along the beach. He had awakened to black despair, but the sun and the matutinal breeze elevated his spirits considerably. Where was Allan Harrowby? Gone, with his wedding little more than twenty-four hours away. If he should not return—golden thought. By his own act he would forfeit his claim on Jephson, and Minot would be free to—

To what? Before him in the morning glow the great gray fort rose to crush his hopes. There on those slanting ramparts she had smiled at his declaration. Smiled, and labeled him foolish. Well, foolish he must have seemed. But there was still hope. If only Allan Harrowby did not return.

Mr. Trimmer, his head down, breathing hard, marched along the beach like a man with a destination. Seeing Minot, he stopped suddenly.

"Good morning," he said, holding out his hand, with a smile. "No reason why we shouldn't be friends, eh? None whatever. You're out early. So am I. Thinking up ideas for the automobile campaign."

Minot laughed.

"You leap from one proposition to another with wonderful aplomb," he said.

"The agile mountain goat hopping from peak to peak," Trimmer replied. "That's me. Oh, I'm the goat all right. Sad old Jenkins put it all over me, didn't he?"

"I'm afraid he did. Where is he?"

"Ask of the railway folder. He lit out in the night. Say—he did have a convincing way with him—you know it."

"He surely did."

"Well, the best of us make mistakes," admitted Mr. Trimmer. "The trouble with me is I'm too enthusiastic. Once I get an idea, I see rosy for miles ahead. As I look back I realize that I acutally helped Jenkins prove to me that he was Lord Harrowby. I was so anxious for him to do it—the chance seemed so gorgeous. And if I'd put it over—but there. The automobile business looks mighty good to me now. Watch the papers for details. And when you get back to Broadway, keep a lookout for the hand of Trimmer writing in fire on the sky."

"I will," promised Minot, laughing. He turned back to the hotel shortly after. His meeting with Trimmer had cheered him mightily. With a hopeful eye worthy of Trimmer himself, he looked toward the future. Twenty-four hours would decide it. If only Allan failed to return!

The first man Minot saw when he entered the lobby of the De la Pax was Allan Harrowby, his eyes tired with travel, handing over a suit-case to an eager black boy.

What was the use? Listlessly Minot relinquished his last hope. He followed Harrowby, and touched his arm.

"Good morning," he said drearily. "You gave us all quite a turn last night. We thought you'd taken the advice you got in the morning, and cleared out for good."

"Well, hardly," Harrowby replied. "Come up to my room, old man. I'll explain there."

"Before we go up," replied Minot, "I want you to get Miss Meyrick on the phone and tell her you've returned. Yes—right away. You see—last night I rather misunderstood—I thought you weren't Allan Harrowby after all—and I'm afraid I gave Miss Meyrick a wrong impression."

"By gad—I should have told her I was going," Harrowby replied. "But I was so rattled, you know—"

He went into a booth. His brief talk ended, he and Minot entered the elevator. Once in his suite, Harrowby dropped wearily into a chair.

"Confound your stupid trains. I've been traveling for ages. Now, Minot, I'll tell you what carried me off. Yesterday afternoon I got a message from my brother George saying he was on his way here."

"Yes?"

"Seems he's alive and in business in Chicago. The news excited me a bit, old boy. I pictured George rushing in here, and the word spreading that I was not to be the Earl of Raybrook, after all. I'm frightfully fond of Miss Meyrick, and I want that wedding to take place tomorrow. Then, too, there's Jephson. Understand me—Cynthia is not marrying me for my title. I'd stake my life on that. But there's the father and Aunt Mary—and considering the number of times the old gentleman has forbidden the wedding already—"

"You saw it was up to you, for once."

"Exactly. So for my own sake—and Jephson's—I boarded a train for Jacksonville with the idea of meeting George's train there and coming on here with him. I was going to ask George not to make himself known for a couple of days. Then I proposed to tell Cynthia, and Cynthia only, of his existence. If she objected, all very well—but I'm sure she wouldn't. And I'm sure, too, that George would have done what I asked—he always was a bully chap. But—I missed him. These confounded trains—always late. Except when you want them to be. I dare say George is here by this time?"

"He is," Minot replied. "Came a few hours after you left. And by the way, I arranged a meeting for him with Trimmer and his proposition. The proposition fled into the night. It seems he was the son of an old servant of your father's—Jenkins by name."

"Surely! Surely that was Jenkins! I thought I'd seen the chap somewhere—couldn't quite recall— Well, at any rate, he's out of the way. Now the thing to do is to see good old George at once—"

He went to the telephone, and got his brother's room.

To Be Continued.

LIVE STOCK

SORE SHOULDERS

In the rush of field work much inconvenience and delay to the farmer and excruciating pain to horses may be prevented by care of the necks and shoulders. An improperly fitted or humpy collar often causes a bruise, which later breaks into a running sore. A hard core or kernel is formed, which must be removed before this sore will heal. Often young or excitable horses will bruise themselves, even when supplied with well-fitting collars, by jerking, jumping or uneven pulling. Some horses seem prone to collar sores, and must be carefully watched to avoid this troubsome injury.

To prevent is more easy than to cure. Harden the neck and shoulders by bathing several times a week with salt water, or vinegar in salt water. A little alum may be added. As a substitute for the old oak bark solution, try tannic acid dissolved in glycerine. This toughens the skin by tanning it. When a sore begins to appear, which is usually characterized by a slight swelling, very warm and painful, do not work the animal for a day or two if possible. If the horse cannot be spared, make a snug fitting felt pad with the center cut out, and place this over the injury.

Healing powders or ointments such as zinc oxide, boric acid, sulphur and lard, or carbolated vaseline may be used. If a watery serum runs from the sore, equal parts of tannic acid and powdered alum will prove efficacious. Severe caustics, such as blue vitriol and the like, very often make the condition worse. Only soothing medicines should be used, allowing nature full sway. If the shoulders become covered with sores it is because they are contagious, the germs being found in the pus. A good blood tonic is often needed, and in bad cases the services of a competent veterinarian.

BUTCHERING NOTES

Butcher hogs at home.

Give them water but no feed for a day before killing.

Bleed the hog with an eight-inch straight-bladed knife.

Be sure bleeding is done before scalding or the skin may be left too red.

A heavy blow with an axe between the eyes will stun the animal before sticking.

The meat may spoil if the animal is excited before killing, or the weather is warm afterwards.

Scrape as quickly and rapidly as possible after scalding. The cold carcass is hard to scrape well.

Bleeding will be finished more quickly if the animal lies on a steep slope with its head down hill.

Keep the hog moving in the barrel. If the animal is left pressed against the barrel the hot water canot get at that part of the carcess.

Scraping is easier if a shovelful of hardwood ashes, a lump of lime, some concentrated lye, or a handful of soft soap has been added to the water.

Use a thermometer. Do not attempt to scald with the water at above 150 degrees. A good scald can be obtained at 140 degrees but it takes longer.

In opening the carcass, split the pelvic bone between the hams with a knife by cuting exactly in the center. To open the breast bone with a knife cut a little to one side of the center, but do not let the point of the knife get behind a rib.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to have some reader tell me what to do for my cow. Every summer when hot weather arrives a sore appears between her forelegs. In the winter this sore heals and the hair grows over the spot. The following summer the sore again appears and heals during the next winter. This has happened for two or three years. Please tell me the cause of the trouble and give a remedy.—L., Ohio.

I would like to know something about raising soup beans and Bermuda onions. How much of the former does it take to plant an acre and can they be threshed with a common threshing machine? Can Bermuda onions be grown successfully in the central states? Also how do you prepare a hot bed for sweet potato plants? If some reader will answer these questions I will appreciate it greatly.

Will some Farmstead reader give me a remedy for a lump on the jaw of a young steer? The lump is about the size of a man's fist.—M., Ohio.

WORMS IN HORSES

W., Michigan.—Here is a cure for worms in horses. Put a small handful of wood ashes in the feed box a few times until the worms leave. If you mix a little salt in the ashes it will help.—B., New York.

LET MEAT RIPEN

Meat should not be cooked until it is ripened or cured some. Then it is of better flavor and more tender, than when cooked soon after killing. A piece of beef a week old, that has been kept in a refrigerator, will be tender, while the same piece 24 hours old will be tough and unsatisfactory. During the week acids develop in the flesh, resulting in the fleshy structure becoming more tender.

Fresh meat should be kept in rooms or refrigerators where the air is sweet and free of impurities. Meat will absorb odors of paint, onions, etc. A cool, well ventilated cellar will do but it must be dry, as dampness will cause meat to mold sooner than it would otherwise. One may pack in snow or ice, in winter, if it can be kept thoroughly chilled or frozen, but it should not be thawed and frozen again, as the grain of the flesh is distinctly injured by that process. One may keep frozen meat, cutting off as desired for cooking, but not thawing the piece as a whole, otherwise it will not keep right.

TO KEEP LEATHER WASHERS

Stock leather washers, although made from oil-treated material, if stored without protection soon become dry and hard. The deterioration is rapid and the usefulness of the washers is greatly lessened.

Those who carry a stock of cup washers, flat washers or any form made from leather will find it to their advantage and profit to preserve them from the action of the air. One method is to pack these leather parts in a tin or galvanized iron box and cover them with melted tallow. It has been found that since these parts are made from an animal substance, the covering of grease used should also be of an animal origin.

On removal from the pack these washers will be found sufficiently pliable to be applied immediately to the pumps or other machinery for which they are intended.—L. D. Crain, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

POTASH QUESTION

The department of commerce announces that a patent taken out recently by a Canadian makes it impossible to use the potash in ordinary feldspar. The process is a simple one, consisting of heating the feldspar with limestone and iron oxide at a temperature of about 2,200 degrees F., which produces a partly fused mass that is easily decomposed by a weak acid. From this product the potash salts can readily be extracted for further purification.

Another method of obtaining potash fertilizer that is to be tried out is to take place at a New Orleans distillery where molasses is used in large quantities. It is stated that 106 tons of potash are wasted daily by the 25 or more distilleries in this country that subject molasses to processes of fermentation. It is planned to install a process by which this potash in distillery waste can be saved.

A big spoon comes handy for many purposes. With it you can stir up mashes for the hens, mix the feed for the hogs, fix the horse's ration, and measure out tonics for the stock. And it costs but a trifle.

In localities where soy beans or cowpeas are grown extensively, experience has shown that the price of the seed on the home market holds up well so long as there is a local demand enough to take all the seed grown, but falls to about $1 per bushel when it becomes necessary to ship to find a market.

THE DAIRY

MORE DAIRY PRODUCTS

A state dairy instructor in Maine is reported to have said, "One of the mysterious things about the dairy business is that a man can conduct a dairy all his life, losing money, and yet make a living." He should have added, "but he makes the living from the remainder of his farm and not from the dairy." One of the main reasons that many so-called dairy farmers appear to make money is the fact that they have the farm to back them up and it is unfortunate that many farms are not given the right amount of credit on the income side of theledger because they are handicapped by a poorly managed dairy herd of poor cows.

How can a dairy farmer lose money on his cows and still make a living? The answer is easy. This farmer raises most of his feed and probably buys very little material not raised on the farm to assist him in feeding appetizing balanced rations. He has the herd to assist him in keeping up the fertility of the soil and spends little if any money for commercial fertilizers. It results in a small profit on the farm, but profit is made on feed raised and not on the dairy cattle that consume it. The farmer who is losing money on dairy cattle, but yet making a living on his farm might possibly make more money if he sold the feed, used commerical fertilizer to keep up the fertility of his land, and spent the time used in caring for the cows in some form of intensive farming which would make him at least good wages for his time. It is a fact that you cannot make money on a losing proposition and it follows that the man who is losing money on dairy cattle is not making a living by selling dairy products. He is making his living because of the crops produced on the farm plus the fact that his living expenses are not large.

It is unfortunate for dairy farmers that they cannot always tell how much they are making or losing without a great deal of study and investigation. It is also unfortunate that they can make a living even when they are losing money on their herd. If it were possible to immediately determine the profits and losses in the dairy business farmers would not continue to lose money when they think they are making a little. Men who care only for a living are usually satisfied if they get it some way or other and such men are slow to realize what they are losing by maintaining an unprofitable herd of cattle.

The remedy for the situation is to charge up the products of the farm to the cows who are eating the products. Test every cow and know what she can do, breed to a purebred dairy bull and improve the herd and then dispense with the boarders. There is no mystery about how a man can lose money on the dairy business and still make a living. He does not make the living from dairying.

WINTER DAIRYING

In many sections most of the cows freshen in the spring. The more observing and careful dairymen, however, having found that winter dairying has many advantages, are breeding their cows to drop the calves in the fall. The following are some of the advantages of winter dairying:

First; higher prices are obtained for milk and cream. As the usual season for cows to freshen is the spring, milk has always been plentiful during the early summer and scarce and higher during the winter.

Second, milk and cream can be handled in cold weather with less danger of souring, so there is little loss on account of milk returned from the creamery.

Third, the amount of labor on the farm is better distributed throughout the year. If the cows freshen in the spring, they are in full flow of milk and need the best care when work in the fields is most pressing. On the other hand, if the cows calve in the fall and are milked during the winter, the farmer can give them close attention, has more time to study the problem of feeding, and can give his men employment all the year and in that way get better help.

Fourth, the lactation period is lengthened and the amount of milk given during the year increased. Cows that freshen in the spring milk heavily while grass is good, but as the pastures dry up the flow of milk falls off and with the approach of winter the cows are nearly dry. If they freshen in the fall, they should at once be started on a good winter ration, and when they have been milked six months it is time to turn them to the pasture and for a time the flow of milk will be nearly as great as that from fresh cows. Recent investigations by experiment stations verify this observation.

Fifth, fall calves can be raised better than those born in the spring. Young calves should be fed on milk for several months, after which they must be weaned and fed on solid food. If they are born in the spring, they will be tormented by flies all summer, they may be neglected because of the farm work, and when it is time to wean them they must be put on a dry winter ration. Fall calves come at a time when the dairyman can give them the closest attention and when weaned they can be put on grass at an age when an easily digested and nutritious food is most needed.

As more milk can be produced, higher prices obtained, the labor more evenly distributed throughout the year, and better calves raised, winter dairying offers the best returns to producers.

THE GARDEN

GARDEN SOIL

The reason why it is usually recommended that soil in the garden be deepened gradually is that the plowing up of a large amount of dead, inert subsoil at one operation results in temporarily decreasing the producing power of the land. This is especially true if the soil in question is underlain with a plastic, impervious clay subsoil. Such a soil should be plowed in the fall and the practice should be to plow from one to one and a half inches deeper each year than was practiced the preceding year until the soil has been deepened sufficiently.

The presence of clods in the seed bed, whether they be on the surface or underneath the surface, is injurious because of the fact that they decrease the water supply for the crop. Large lumps massed together underneath the surface have between them large air spaces. Such a condition not only allows the rain water to percolate to lower depths too rapidly, but it admits too much surface air, which rapidly dries out the lumps and robs the seed bed of its moisture. The seed bed should consist of well firmed and fine earth if the roots of crops are to penetrate it readily. — Dr. J. O. Morgan, Professor of Agronomy, College Station, Texas.

POTATO CULTURE

The "Irish" potato seems to me, says a writer, to be one of the most profitable and reliable vegetables that can be grown, as it is a crop that very seldom fails.

For early potatoes an ideal place should be selected, such as an old garden spot that has been improved for several years or a place where clover has been plowed under for several years in succession. The clover causes the land to be rich and loosens up the soil. The soil should be of a medium nature light sandy just enough to be in a good state of fertilization. Manure the patch broadcast with good stable manure. In doing this not so much is needed in the row at planting time. Break the ground good and deep in the fall, then in the spring replow, disk and harrow until the soil is in a good pulverized condition. Lay off the rows 3 or 3½ feet wide making the rows good and deep. If possible cut your pieces of potatoes so as to have two eyes on each piece and use the whole potato in doing so as the larger the piece the better the germination and start the young plant will have.

Plant earlier than any of the rest of your neighbors, say in March, covering the potatoes after dropping, with manure and then deep with soil. Even if the ground does freeze on top the potatoes are getting a start. As soon as the freezing weather has passed take a drag and run it across the patch, then give a harrowing which will again loosen up the soil. Planting at this time we know it is too cold for the young potatoes to come up, but the pieces will sprout and take root and young potatoes will begin to set on even by the time the plant reaches the top of the ground. Try a small patch next year planted at this time and see the results, then compare with your neighbors and see if you don't have earlier and better potatoes.

In strawing late potatoes prepare your ground in the same manner as you would if going to plant without the straw, having it in a good condition for planting. Lay it off in rows about 2½ feet wide and drop the potatoes about 10 or 12 inches apart covering them with an inch or so of soil. Now bring on your straw and scatter it over the entire field of potatoes to a depth of 3 feet, as after a rain or two the straw will settle down. After the planting is all done, nothing more being required until digging time.

In digging a manure fork is used, the straw being lifted off and your potatoes are found lying on top of the soil. Planting in this way saves a great deal of time and extra work and they will stand more of a drouth than those planted in the soil. The straw when once it becomes wet holds the moisture thus causing the small potatoes to continue growing while if in the soil they would not have enough moisture as it soon becomes dry and hard.

POULTRY

BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS

No remedy or satisfactory method of prevention of blackhead has been discovered, although the disease has been carefully studied for years. Drs. Cole and Hadley of the Rhode Island Experiment Station make the following recommendation:

1—Protect the yards and flocks which may have the good fortune to be uninfected with the blackhead organism by a thorough examination of all new stock whether turkeys, fowls, geese or other domestic birds.

2—Keep the turkeys on grounds which are as fresh as can be obtained and, above all, keep them isolated from fowls and other domestic birds.

3—Keep every turkey in the flock under close observation in order to separate and at once isolate any bird which gives evidence of the disease. To facilitate such observations it is helpful to leg-band each individual and to record its weight from time to time.

4—If it is known that blackhead is present in any of the poultry, that yard and house should be kept free from sparrows, rats and mice, which are carriers of the organism which causes the disease.

5—In fattening turkeys for the market, increase the rations gradually. Overfeeding or a sudden increase in the ration will not cause blackhead, but frequently causes the death of birds in which blackhead is present.

6—The bodies of all birds which have died of blackhead should be burned or buried immediately.

On most farms, it is out of the question to put into practice all of these recommendations, especially those in regard to the isolation of the flock. The general practice is to allow the turkeys to mingle with the other fowls. Unless these recommendations can be rather closely followed, however, it is not advisable to attempt to raise turkeys after the disease has once made its appearance. The turkeys in your flock which recover from the disease or which do not appear to be infected may become chronic carriers of the disease. If it is necessary for you to rear turkeys next season on ground which has been occupied by fowls or by diseased turkeys, you are very likely to experience the same trouble.—Milligan C. Kilpatrick, Poultry Dept., O. S. U.

HAVE CLEAN EGGS

Poultry keepers may easily reduce the percentage of dirty or soiled eggs, and losses entailed to insignificant figures. First, an ample number of nests is of course, necessary, but an ample number means no more, than, and probably not as many as, are usually directed by poultry writers. Laying houses are, as a rule, provided with a sufficient number, but where the keeper falls down is in falling to supply enough nesting material and floor litter.

Obviously the nesting material must be clean, or the eggs become soiled by contact, and it must be sufficient in quantity, or the eggs are often broken by dropping upon the hard floor of the nest.

In houses where the dropping-boards are above the nests, and the custom is to sand the boards, small stones often drop into the nest and breakage results when newly-laid eggs fall upon them. The condition of nests should be noticed daily, and the nesting material replenished when necessary. Plenty of nesting material prevents breakage and insures clean eggs.

An ample and clean litter on the floor is also very essential when an A-1 clean product is sought. Particularly is this true when the hens are allowed out doors during wet weather. The litter acts as a food mat for the hens on their way to the nests.

Clean eggs bring better prices than dirty ones.

HARD-SHELL EGGS

The feeding of hens for the production of hard-shelled eggs, not easily breakable in handling, is possible and demands attention. Shells vary greatly in strength. A strong, heavy shell is not nearly so likely to be broken by the jars, jolts and rough handling incident to ordinary shipment as a weak one.

Chemical analysis show that the shell of the egg is large carbonate of lime, but that it also contains carbonate of magnesia, mineral phosphoate and some organic matter. If strong shells are to be produced, the mineral elements must not be lacking. Grains that are ordinarily fed do not contain these mineral elements in sufficient proportions, and an additional and separate supply is necessary. Fortunately, these mineral elements are available in much cheaper forms than in grains. Lime is the principal ingredient of oyster shells. Iron, magnesia and often phosphorus in many kinds of artificial grit, may be procured for about the same price, while these elements in grain would cost at least double these figures.

Bone meal contains phosphorus in appreciable amounts, besides lime, magnesia, etc., and while expensive, it is effective in giving the shell an evenness and fineness of texture which adds much to its strength. It is, therefore, often used as an ingredient for dry mashes for laying flocks, usually in amount varying from three to five per cent.

Eggs that won't break give the poultryman greater profits than eggs that will. Make your hens lay the non-breakable kind.

TRAPPING

MUSKRAT TRAPPING

The first thing to be considered in setting a trap of any kind, is to get the animal to go to it, and second that it will catch it when it comes, and last that it will not be able to get away when once caught. It is always necessary to smoke the traps, before setting, in burning hemlock, cedar, or juniper boughs, dipped in the blood of hogs that have just been killed, if possible. And always use gloves in making the set so as not to leave the scent of your hands on the trap or bait.

Place your trap size No. 1, is preferable, in the water where the animal's track indicate its recent presence. The most successful trapping can be done where the bank of the stream is 12 inches or upwards in height. If possible find a place of this kind where the muskrat has been climbing to feed. Set the trap in the water one or two inches below the surface, and in such a position that the muskrat's hind feet will be caught in the trap when he starts to climb the bank. It is best to try to catch him by the hind feet, for he will often amputate his fore feet and escape; but if the trap is fastened to a small bush or stake which may be set about 18 inches apart to either side the muskrat will start for deep water as soon as caught and while fighting the trap will drown shortly after leaving the shore.

Muskrats can also be trapped successfully at the mouth of the holes where they enter the bank above or partly below the surface of the water.

There is no method of trapping for muskrat equal to a good steel trap, set according to your best knowledge and acquaintance with theanimal. In order to be successful, you must possess a knowledge of the habits and ways of the animal you are after, and set your traps according to your best judgment.

The most successful bait for muskrats for fall and winter trapping is good mellow apples or some good reliable prepared muskrat bait. Corn may also be used, and is much the cheaper, but the former baits are the better.

The muskrat skins should be cased pelt side out. To remove the skins, a cut should be made crosswise just under the tail, and lengthwise down the back of the hind legs, so as to get the skin free from the legs. Then peel the skin right off pelt side out, having cut off the tail. See that the skin is free from fat or meat by scraping, if necessary, but do not cut or damage the skin. Cut a thin board to the natural shape of the skin, but a trifle larger, and put inside the skin so as to stretch it. Do not stretch the skins too much with the hope of getting a large skin out of a small one. Too much stretching spreads the fur over a larger surface and makes it appear thin and lacking in richness of color. After the skins have been properly stretched, hang them up in a safe place in the open air and shade where they can dry, then they are ready for the market.

THE ORCHARD

STARTING ORCHARD

The tree planting methods of today differ after all not much from the practices in vogue half a century ago H. Jager, gardener to the grand duke of Saxony, gives in his work on orchard planting, which was published in 1863, the following advice

The fall is generally the best time to set out apple trees, as the trees can begin the starting of fine, nourishment-sucking roots and start growth in spring as soon as nature reawakens. It is especially advisable to set the trees out as early in the fall as possible, let us say from the middle of October to the middle of November, as all trees set out in good soil early are sure to form a good start in the building of sucking roots. Trees set out late cannot, of course, do this, and this to a large extent is the reason why many growers are opposed to fall planting. Cherry trees should always be planted in the fall; then the many cases of trees going back, when spring-planted, would not appear. On light soil fall planting should be the rule. The exceptions to fall planting are cold soils and locations, and high and exposed positions, where the storms may whip the trees about or a low temperature dry the dormant trees out through evaporation, and finally low-lying and damp soils. Finally, spring planting should always be preferred if the holes have not been made until fall. The growth of the tree depends on the holes to be made at least three months previous to planting. As the sun and rain in summer and snow and frost in winter disintegrate the exposed dirt, they make it more suitable for the hair roots of the young tree and are richer in fertility for the time of being exposed.

On light soils care should be had to make spring plantings as early as possible that the winter soil moisture and spring rains can bring their full benefit to the trees, before the sun dries the soil out. On the other hand, in northern localities and on heavy damp soils, late plantings in spring can be made, provided the trees are still dormant and have been kept in darkness until planting time. High drying winds at planting time should be avoided. The soil should be dry enough to allow good packing.

ORCHARD COVER CROPS

Any orchardist who neglects cover crops is missing a good opportunity for improving his orchard. In fact, we might almost say that the cover crop is an essential. Its use offers a means of preventing winter soil erosion, adding humus and retarding fall growth of trees.

Cover crops are especially important in hillside orchards. If the soil in these orchards is left bare the heavy fall, winter and spring rains will wash off the top soil and reduce the land to a rough, infertile condition. Cover crops will largely prevent this erosion and will also cause large amounts of water to be held in the soil during the winter and spring.

Oklahoma soils are generally deficient in humus and nitrogen. The summer cultivation which is recommended for orchards in this state prevents the growing of summer crops. Cover crops are, however, beneficial to the orchard, and when plowed up in the spring aid greatly in improving soil conditions.

Wet falls are especially trying to orchards. The wet weather causes the trees to take on new growth and the result is much tender growth which is easily winter-killed. Cover crops will aid greatly in preventing this growth. They utilize the surplus moisture and the result is that late growth is largely prevented.

Wheat, barley and rye are especially adapted to Oklahoma conditions. These crops should be planted as soon as possible in order to get well established before cold weather. This early planting is especially important in case of wet weather conditions.—C. W. Rapp, Department of Horticulture, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

FARM BRIEFS

Yes, indeed, dairying is quite complicated business and it takes a man who can and will think to be a successful dairyman.

Ounces of grease save dollars in repairs.

This is a good time to cut scions for next spring's grafting. Take them from the tips of limbs that made a good growth last summer. Bury them in sand or earth in the cellar where they will be cool and moist, but not wet.

Knowledge and skill are the most valuable possessions of the dairy farmer. Success depends upon education.

If you must ship apples when severe weather threatens, be sure to line the inside of barrel or box—both bottom and sides—with double layers of paper. Most folks do not fully realize the excellent nonconducting qualities of any kind of paper.

Clean milk is obtained only by the clean dairyman.

Maybe part of the pumpkins you saved will not before you get around to use them. Every single one of them can be sold downtown. Some folks are just aching for one more batch of pumpkin pies this winter. Give them a treat and bring home a little money, too.

Three good varieties of fall apples to include in your order for fruit trees: Magnum Bonum, Delicious and Senator.

Anything that will make it easier to clean the stable will aid in the production of pure milk.

The cellar or storage house may need ventilating during mild days, but be careful not to let the apples freeze.

Coughs and pneumonia from damp beds may incidentally be prevented. Sprinkle louse-infested beds are oiled. Breathing dust may cause death from pneumonia and certainly render hogs less resistent to cholera.

It never pays to splice a worn-out rope. Such a rope is always dangerous when used to haul off hay or any hard work.

In building a dairy barn remember that one is providing a place where human food is to be produced.

Sometimes barn doors that are off hinges will get badly warped at the top or bottom. Fasten a hook in the door overhead or at the bottom, and drive a staple to match in the door, so that these will draw the doors closely together. That will take the warp out in a little while.

Serum and sanitation make the best preparation for the warfare against hog cholera.

In blanching celery do not begin to put most of the dirt about the plants until the weather has become cool.

The concrete floor is by long odds the most sanitary for a dairy barn and should be used wherever possible.

No use working hard and scrimping to buy nice things for the farm home and then let it spoil out in the wet, or use it as if it had no feelings.

Some men sharpen saws about as they do their razors. The more they sharpen them the duller they are. Now, there is some man in your neighborhood who can sharpen saws, and ask him to give you a few points, and then let them point. A sharp saw is a blessed good thing to have on the farm.

Some little furrows or ditches may be needed to facilitate drainage in the berry patch this winter, even though you have tile drains. When ground is frozen, water cannot get into underground drains.

A worse mistake than high priced feeding, is not feeding enough of anything.

Clean farming prevents many insects, weeds and other sources of trouble, so clean up the weedy corners and unsightly places. It will add much to the appearance of the farm and increase the joy of living as well as the weight of the pocketbook.

The soil is a very important factor in gardening. Sandy soils are adapted to early vegetables; the loam soils for tomatoes and muskmelons, and the muck soils to the nitrogen feeders, lettuce, cabbage, celery and onions.

The Royal does the work of several typewriters in one—it writes, types cards and bills! All this without a dollar for "special" attachments. The one machine does it all.

Write Direct for our new Brochure, "BETTER SERVICE," and a beautiful Color-Photograph of the New Royal Master-Model 10.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER CO. Inc.
207 Huron St., Toledo, Ohio

BIG BARGAINS
ENGINES, SEPARATORS, Etc. Write for our catalog. Prices about ½ to ⅓ less than you usually pay. Low prices are going to stay. Catalog free. WM. GALLOWAY CO. Box 805, WATERLOO, IOWA

Farmers Sons Wanted with horse, stock and fair education to work in an office; good wages with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Solenco Association, Dept. B4, London, Canada

Skunk We pay top prices for Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, and all raw Furs. Price list free. M. J. JEWETT & SONS, REDWOOD N. Y. DEPT.

RAW FURS
WE BUY THEM!
Thousands of satisfied shippers say we give good returns. Good reasons: we pay highest market price, give honest assortments and make quick returns. If will really pay you to ship to us. We charge no commissions and pay express and mail charges. Write for free price list and shipping tags sent to trappers and dealers only.
BENJAMIN DORMAN, Inc.
147 West 24th St. RAW FURS, GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL New York

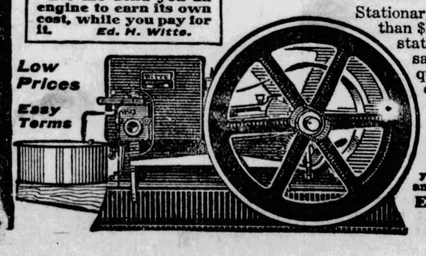
Don't do without an engine Now!

It is cheaper now to have a WITTE engine than to do without. Easy to start, without cranking; easy to manage; and easy to own on any suitable, reasonable terms of payment during a year.

Fuel-Saving WITTE ENGINES
Gasoline, Kerosene, Distillate and Gas

Let me send you an engine to earn its own cost, while you pay for it. Ed. H. Witte.

Low Prices
Easy Terms



Stationary engines for prices averaging less than $17.50 per horse-power. Eight sizes, stationary and portables, four sizes saw-rig outfits. Guaranteed high quality—through and through—as durable as superior design, the best of materials and workmanship can make. Get my engine facts before decide to get any engine.

Book Free: My book, "How to Judge Engines," will show you how to save and make money in getting and using an engine. Write for it today, addressing nearest office.

ED. H. WITTE, Witte Engine Works,
2614 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.
2614 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penna.

Look at These New Prices!
(F. O. B. Factory)

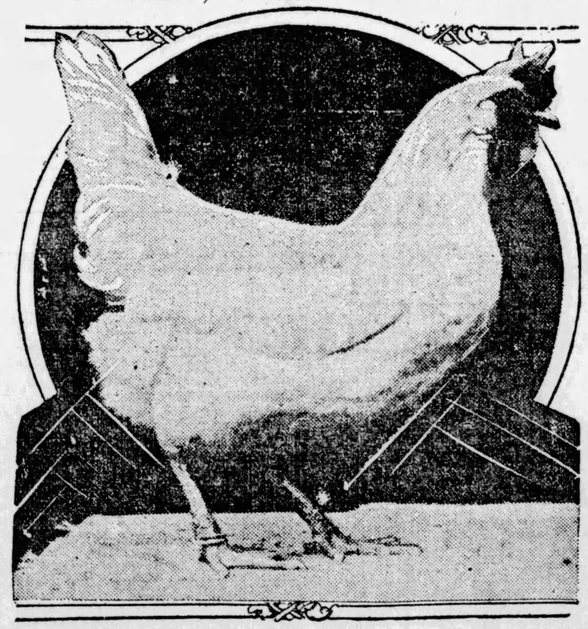
SIZE H-P	STATIONARY ENGINES	PORTABLE ENGINES
2	$ 34.95	$ 39.95
3	52.45	60.50
4	69.75	82.75
6	97.75	127.75
8	139.65	174.65
12	197.00	237.00
16	279.70	329.70
22	359.80	412.30

Engine Saw-rigs Complete.
4 H-P, $124.25; 6 H-P, $152.25
7 H-P, 202.15; 12 H-P, 267.00

5-Year Guarantee
Cash or Easy Terms

LESS THAN $17.50 Per Horse Power
WITTE ENGINES
Why Pay More

LADY EGLANTINE, WHITE LEGHORN PULLET, IS THE CHAMPION LAYER



Who is Lady Eglantine? No, she is not a titled Englishwoman, but a White Leghorn pullet. She is not a common hen. Raised on scientific principles by her owner, A. A. Christian, of Philadelphia, Lady Eglantine holds the world's egg-laying record, and is valued at $100,000. When you consider that the average product of the ordinary hen is 70 eggs a year you will appreciate Lady Eglantine's worth when informed that in the national contest closing November 1, she broke all records by laying 314 eggs in 365 days. This prize pullet was raised at the Delaware College Experimenting Station at Newark, Del. She is being exhibited.

NAVY SECRETARY LIKES BIG SHIPS

Says Submarines Have Not Demonstrated Superiority Over Battleships.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Secretary Daniels, in an elaborate statement regarding submarine submitted to the house, expressed the conclusion that "an adequate number of submarines must be included in any well balanced project of new construction, but that they have not demonstrated that they possess a preponderant value over other requisite types."

"In this," he added, "as in other cases, the public interests do not permit a full exposition of the information on which these conclusions are based."

Despite the spectacular operations of submarines in the European war, the secretary said, the big battleships still are the backbone of any navy, and he pointed out that Great Britain, by her fleet of heavy ships, commands the seas against all her enemies.

Secretary Daniels said it was not believed the war had demonstrated that a fleet of any single type of vessels could be successful against a properly balanced fleet made up of several different types. For that reason he said the navy department's five-year building program based on the lessons of the European war and on the special political and strategical needs of the United States represents the department's well considered opinion of the best means of increasing the navy's efficiency and strength as a whole for the purposes of national defense on a reasonable and limited expenditure.

It was decidedly better, he said, to increase the fighting units in number than in size, the high water mark having been reached in vessels of the California's class.

One California company found itself with 1,000 tons of peach seeds on its hands last year. They were cracked up and the meats sent to Germany, where they were made into prussic acid. The shells were sold for fuel.

He Would Have a National Rollcall

HENRY A. WISE WOOD

New York, Dec. 17.—Henry A. Wise Wood, chairman of the conference committee on national preparedness and a member of the naval advisory board, is advocating a national rollcall to ascertin who is and who is not loyal to the United States.

Mr. Wood's plan came as a result of the stand taken by Allen L. Benson in a debate on preparedness at Cooper Union recently. Mr. Benson said: "If to be patriotic means to give my approval and perhaps my life to enforce the laws of the ruling classes of this country, I am not patriotic."

An audience composed largely of people of foreign birth applauded the speaker.

URGES PLAN TO RECLAIM LANDS

Secretary Lane Advocates U. S. Action in Curbing Disastrous Floods.

Washington, Dec. 15.—A plea that the government embark at once upon the compreheinsive undertaking to control the flow of rivers so as to prevent disastrous floods and reclaim swamp and arid lands is voiced by Secretary of the Interior Lane in his annual report, made public yesterday.

The secretary believes that bonds should be issued to finance so vast an enterprise benefiting not only the present, but future generations, and that a commission should be created to devise a plan of co-operation by the federal and state governments and private land owners.

"When we come to the Missouri and the Mississippi, for example, we find that in their upper reaches the lands need the waters, while in their lower reaches the lands must be saved from the waters," said the secretary.

Huge Number of Victims.

"No one can estimate the yearly toll of lives lost and of property destroyed by the unrestrained sweep of our rivers without realizing that the people of this country cannot regard themselves as owning this land, really possessing it, until they have brought these waters under subjection.

"In doing this they will literally create new lands that will support millions of people.

"How these great works can be carried on calls for constructive thought, not merely on the engineering side, but more immediately upon the financial side as to ways and means by which the lands reclaimed shall be made to bear in some degree the burden of the expense.

Government Should Act.

"As to the funds which will be needed, they mount into such figures as to be staggering. And I can see no hope that this work will be adequately undertaken without the government advancing its credit and investing directly some of its own funds.

"A commission to devise the means by which the states and private land owners and the national government can co-operate in paying for the work done seems to me a more needed body than one which will report upon engineering methods."

CROP VALUES $5,568,773,000

Agricultural Department Compares Crops of 1915 Wtih Those of 1914.

Washington, Dec. 15.—This year's principal farm crops were worth $5,568,773,000 at December 1 farm prices, the department of agriculture today announced.

The crop reporting board of the department of agriculture today issued the following estimates of important crops for 1915 as compared with 1914:

Corn—Acreage, 1915, 108,321,000; 1914, 103,435,000; production, 1915, 3,054,535,000; 1914, 2,672,804,000; value, 1915, $1,755 859,000; 1914, $1,722,070,000.

Winter Wheat—Acreage, 1915, 40,533,000; 1914, 36,008,000; production, 1915, 655,045,000; 1914, 684,990,000; value, 1915, $622,012,000; 1914, $675,623,000.

Spring Wheat—Acreage, 1915, 19,445,40; 1914, 17,533,000; production, 1915, 356,460,000; 1914, 206,227,000; value, 1915, $308,290,000; 1914, $203,057,000.

All Wheat—Acreage, 1915,59,888,000; 1914, 53,541,000; production, 1915, 1,011,505,000; 1914, 89,017,080; value, 1915, $930,302,000; 1914, $878,680,000.

Oats—Acreage, 1915, 40,780,000; 1914, 38,442,00; production, 1915, 1,540,362,000; 1914, 1,141,060,000; value, 1915, $555,569,000; 1914, $499,431,000.

Barley — Acreage, 1915, 7,395,000; 1914, 7,565,000; production, 1915, 237,009,000; 1914, 194,953,000; value, 1915, $122,499,000; 1914, $105,903,000.

Rye—Acreage, 1915, 2,856,000; 1914, 2,541,000; production, 1915, 49,190,000; 1914, 42,779,000; value, 1915, $41,295,000; 1914, $37,018,000.

Potatoes—Acreage, 1915, 3,761,000; 1914, 3,708,000; production, 1915, 359,103,000; 1914, 405,921,000; value, 1915, $221,104,000; 1914, $198,609,000.

Tobacco—Acreage, 1915, 1,368,000; 1914, 1,224,000; production, 1915, 1,060,687,000; 1914, 1,034,679,000 pounds; value, 1915, $96,041,000; 1914, $10,411,000.

Cotton — Acreage, 915, 30,957,000; 1914, 32,832,000; production, 1915, 11,161,000 bales; 1914, 16,135,000 bales; value, 1915, $602,393,000; 1914, $525,324,000.

DEMANDS QUIZ INTO SUFFRAGIST LOBBY

Washington, Dec. 15.—An investigation of lobby activities of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage by a special house committee was demanded in a resolution yesterday by Representative Byrnes of South Carolina. The resolution particularly seeks information as to the uses to which the union is to put $40,000 which was raised at a mass meeting here Sunday.

50 Mends for 50 Cents — Price 50c

Genuine Solder

With an ordinary match it easily mends and solders metals permanently. Used by the housewife, farmer, electrician, automobilist, moving picture operator, jeweler, merchant and mechanic.

AGENTS WANTED.

Show what it will do and it sells itself. Everybody wants SOLDERALL. Send 50c for large tube and agents' terms. Your money back if dissatisfied.

EMENAR CO., 45 E. 23rd St., New York City.

FEATHER BED BARGAINS

For $10 we will ship you one first-class 40-lb Feather Bed; one pair 6-lb Feather Pillows; *(all new, clean, live, sanitary feathers and best feather proof ticking);* also one pair full size Blankets; one dandy Comfort, full size; one full size Sheet, and two Pillow Slips, *all for only $10. All new, first-class goods and no trash.* Positively the biggest bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods. Mail money order now or write for FREE catalog and full particulars. Do not buy anywhere until you see what we offer. Write today. Postal will do.

SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 1156. Greensboro, N. C.

Locket, Chain and Bracelet FREE SELL 6 BOXES OF ROSEBUD SALVE at 25c each. Great remedy for burns sores, eczema, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc., return the $1.50 and we will forward these 3 handsome Gold laid premiums or choice from our catalog. SEND NO MONEY. We trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 123 Woodsboro, Md.

FACE DISFIGURED WITH PIMPLES

Red and Numerous. Skin Inflamed and Itching. Scratched and Made Worse. Now Free.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I had disfiguring pimples all over my face. They gave me a very ugly look, and were red and numerous, and when I thought they had vanished they appeared again. The skin was also inflamed and my face was disfigured for a long time. The itching caused me to scratch and that made it still worse.

"I had tolerated these for almost two years and I made up my mind to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a free sample and noticed that it helped and I bought more. I used them for three months till the trouble disappeared. Now I am entirely free from the pimples." (Signed) John Eisterhold, Rich Fountain, Mo., Jan. 29, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

FEW PLUMS FOR THE OLD FACES

Uncle Joe Cannon and Nick Longworth Are Among the Few Exceptions Made.

Washington, Dec. 15. — Organization of the house of representatives for the new congress was completed Tuesday when the house committees were elected. Republican Leader Mann presented his list and with the previously announced Democratic members they were elected.

Few of the former members returning after two years of exile secured the choice committee places which they vacated. "Uncle Joe" Cannon was given his old place on the appropriations committee and Representatives Longworth and Ebenezer Hill both went back on ways and means committee. Representative Tillson of Connecticut went back on military affairs.

Representative Foss of Illinois was forced to be content with a place on foreign affairs instead of his old place on naval affairs. Representatives Parker of New Jersey and Sterling of Illinois were crowded out of their former judiciary committee seats and were given places on interstate and foreign commerce. In almost every place, the rule of seniority and continuity of service was followed in selecting the committees.

Republicans on important committees are:

Ways and Means: Forney, Michigan; Gardner, Massachusetts; Moore, Pennsylvania; Greene, Iowa; Sloane, Nebraska; Hill, Connecticut; Longworth, Ohio; Fairchild, New York.

Appropriations: Gillett, Massachusetts; Good, Iowa; Mondell, Wyoming; Davis, Minnesota; Vare, Pennsylvania; Cannon, Illinois; Stafford, Wisconsin; Slemp, Virginia.

Judiciary: Volstead, Minnesota; Nelson, Wisconsin; Morgan, Oklahoma; Danforth, New York; Graham, Pennsylvaia; Chandler, New York; Dyer, Missouri; Moss, West Virginia.

Banking and Currency: Hayes, California; Guernsey, Maine; Woods, Iowa; Platt, New York; Smith, Minnesota; Lindeburgh, Minnesota; Keister, Pennsylvania; McFadden, Pennsylvania.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Esch, Wisconsin; Hamilton, Michigan; Parker, New Jersey; Sterling, Illinois; Winslow, Massachusetts; Parker, New York; Sutherland, West Virginia; Dillon, South Dakota.

Rivers and Harbors: Humphrey, Washington; Kennedy, Iowa; Barchefeld, Pennsylvania; Switzer, Ohio; Treadway, Massachusetts; Frear, Wisconsin; Drukker, New Jersey; Costello, Pennsylvania.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Green, Massachusetts; Hinds, Maine; Curry, California; Edmonds, Pennsylvania; Rodenberg, Illinois; Loud, Michigan; Hadley, Washington; Rowe, New York.

Agriculture: Haugen, Iowa; McLaughlin, Michigan; Hawley, Oregon; Howell, Utah; Helgesen, North Dakota; Anderson, Minnesota; Wilson, Illinois; Ward, New York; Kalanianaole, Hawaii.

Foreign Affairs: Cooper, Wisconsin; Parker, Pennsylvania; Rogers, Massachusetts; Temple, Pennsylvania; Foss, Illinois; Miller, Minnesota; Mott, New York; Kennedy, Rhode Island.

Military Affairs: Kahn, California; Anthony, Jr., Kansas; McKenzie, Illinois; Green, Vermont; Morin, Pennsylvania; Tilson, Connecticut; Crago, Pennsylvania; Hull, Iowa; Wickersham, Alaska.

Naval Affairs: Butler, Pennsylvania; Roberts, Massachusetts; Browning, New Jersey; Farr, Pennsylvania; Britten, Illinois; Kelley, Michigan; Stephens, California; Mudd, Maryland.

Postoffices and Post Roads: Steenerson, Minnesota; Madden, Illinois; Griest, Pennsylvania; Conely, Illinois; Hamilton, New York; Lafean, Pennsylvania; Palce, Massachusetts; Britt, North Carolina; Kalanianaole, Hawaii.

Rules: Campbell, Kansas; Lenroot, Wisconsin; Bennett, New York; Chiperfield, Illinois.

Public Lands: Lenroot, Wisconsin; Lafallette, Washington; Kent, California; Binnott, Oregon; Smith, Idaho; Cramton, Michigan; Timberlake, California; Freeman, Connecticut; Wickersham, Alaska.

Mines and Mining: Garland, Pennsylvania; Denison, Illinois; Cooper, West Virginia; James, Michigan; Coleman, Pennsylvania; Ricketts, Ohio; Wickersham, Alaska.

Labor: Smith, Michigan; Browne, Wisconsin; Nolan, California; Cooper, Ohio; Denison, Illinois.

LABOR WANTS VOICE IN DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

Gompers Tells President Unions Are Behind Policy.

Washington, Dec. 15. — Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today told President Wilson that organized labor was ready to give its support to the defense of the nation and should be allowed a voice in making preparations.

Mr. Gompers asked the President to appoint a representative of labor to the commission he may name to confer with army and navy officers on the mobilization of the nation's resources. Since the war started, Mr. Gompers said, belligerent nations had included representatives of labor in every important activity.

The President said he would consider the suggestion carefully.

PLATINUM HARD TO OBTAIN

New York, Dec. 17.—It became known yesterday that the scarcity of platium threatens to stop the work of jewelers. The price of the metal is now $100 an ounce, four times the price of gold.

PACIFIC COAST IN JAPS' HANDS

30,000 Veterans Already in California Ready for War, Says Senator Works.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Pacific coast is at the mercy of 30,000 well-trained Japanese veteran troops already within the borders of California, ready to mobilize and constitute a perfectly organized fighting machine an instant after a declaration of war between the United States and Japan.

Senator Works, Republican, of California, today startled the senate by declaring information to this effect had recently been laid before the war department. In addition to this he presented figures to show that gradually, by replacing laborers with Russo-Japanese war veterans in Hawaii, Japan practically has accomplished the occupation of the islands.

Thousands Landed in Mexico.

In Mexico, Japan has been quietly landing thousands of men who could organize and march across the border to attack the United States.

Mr. Works pointed out that while our present relations with Japan are friendly and are likely to continue so, yet the growing density of population in Japan requires territorial expansion, and that this condition has already brought it into conflict with the United States over the exclusion policy.

Could Destroy Transportation Lines.

"There are Japanese veterans enough in California at this moment to man and destroy every line of transportation from the east, thus isolating California and other Pacific coast states, depriving them of all aid in troops or munitions of war from other portions of the country," declared Works.

"This would, of course, do Japan no lasting good. The territory she could invade in this way would be limited, but it is a rich and prosperous part of the United States that would afford booty of untold wealth, which would be ravaged ruthlessly and destroyed, as is common in time of war. Japan would soon be driven from our shores, but the mark of an invading army, deep and lasting, would remain."

Wants Pacific Army of 200,000.

He proposed a bill creating an army of 200,000 men, to be known as the mobile land force and military reserve for the national defense of the Pacific coast. The men, in times of peace, would cultivate land furnished for their use and perform manual labor in the forestry and reclamation service or public works under the direction of the secretary of the interior.

"The continental army proposed by the administration would be made up of featherbed soldiers," Works said, "and would do little more than add to the number to be slaughtered if they went to war."

SEEKS MODEL RURAL SCHOOLS

Secretary Lane Proposes Campaign With Federal Financial Aid.

Washington, Dec. 15.—A campaign "for a new kind of rural school that would work little less than a revolution in rural life" is advocated in the forthcoming report of Secretary of the Interior Lane. The secretary desires model schools which could be used for neighborhood dances, lectures, moving picture shows, or for co-operative buying or marketing organizations.

"The American people are not indifferent to their schools," Mr. Lane says. "Quite otherwise. Education is our foremost industry, from whatever point of view it may be regarded. Yet I am assured that it has made less progress than any of our other industries during the last 30 years.

"Yet here and there under rare leadership may be found the most striking proofs of what can be done to tie our schools to our life. The hope is eventually to make the school what it should be, and easily may be made to be, the very heart of the community—social club and co-operative center as well as school.

Federal Aid Necessary.

"There would seem to be nothing visionary in such a hope. To effect this evolution there is needed primarily leadership, and this the government must give if it is to realize its desire for a people who are both skilled and happy.

"I have said in a previous report that the bureau of education should either be abolished or put to serious high purposes. I believe the latter to be the wise, in fact the necessary, course. There is a real use for it. As in the bureau of mines, we seek to save the lives of miners by educating them in the use of explosives and life-saving apparatus and by instructing operators in safe methods of building their vast underground workshops, so I would erect the bureau of education into a bureau of educational methods and standards, in which would be gathered the ripe fruit of all educational experiments, upon which the schools of the country could draw.

Teachers Need Leadership.

"But it is as hopeless a task for a local school board to find these answers as for a lawyer to know the decisions of all the courts. The teachers, the superintendents and the school boards need leadership; they need an authoritative statement of conclusions by the wisest and most practical men in the land; they need to be shown the better way.

"And with even as little as $100,000 a year for two or three years we could, I believe, conduct a campaign for a new kind of rural school that would work little less than a revolution in rural life."

To get the results he desires Mr. Lane would have picked country teachers enter model schools, study the methods there and then carry them back to the rural districts.

PRESIDENT RESTRICTS ISSUE OF PASSPORTS

Washington, Dec. 16.—It was announced at the State Department this afternoon that President Wilson has placed additional regulations on the issuance of passports.

KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

COPYRIGHT 1914 THE BOBBS-MERRILL CO.

Continued from First Page

had named it—the quickest creature in the wilderness. Kazan's inch-long fangs sroudl have sunk deep in its jugular. But in a fractional part of a second the lynx had thrown itself back like a huge soft ball, and Kazan's teeth buried themselves in the flesh of its neck instead of the jugular. And Kazan was not now fighting the fangs of a wolf in the pack, or of another husky. He was fighting claws—claws that ripped like 20 razor-edged knives, and which even a jugular hold could not stop.

Once he had fought a lynx in a trap, and he had not forgotten the lesson the battle had taught him. He fought to pull the lynx down, instead of forcing it on its back, as he would have done with another dog or a wolf. He knew that when on its back the fierce cat was most dangerous. One rip of its powerful hind feet could disembowel him.

Behind him he heard Gray Wolf sobbing and crying and he knew that she was terribly hurt. He was filled with the rage and strength of two dogs, and his teeth met through the flesh and hide of the cat's throat. But the big lynx escaped death by half an inch. It would take a fresh grip to reach the jugular, and suddenly Kazan made the deadly lunge. There was an instant's freedom for the lynx, and in that moment it flung itself back, and Kazan gripped at its throat—on top.

The cat's claws ripped through his flesh, cutting open his side—a little too high to kill. Another stroke and they would have cut to his vitals. But they had struggled close to the edge of the rock wall, and suddenly, without a snarl or a cry, they rolled over. It was 50 or 60 feet to the rocks of the ledge below, and even as they pitched over and over in the fall, Kazan's teeth sank deeper. They struck with terrific force, Kazan uppermost. The shock sent him half a dozen feet from his enemy. He was up like a flash, dizzy, snarling, on the defensive. The lynx lay limp and motionless where it had fallen. Kazan came nearer, still prepared, and sniffed cautiously. Something told him that the fight was over. He turned and dragged himself slowly along the ledge to the trail, and returned to Gray Wolf.

Gray Wolf was no longer in the moonlight. Close to the two rocks lay the limp and lifeless little bodies of the three pups. The lynx had torn them to pieces. With a whine of grief Kazan approached the two boulders and thrust his head between them. Gray Wolf was there, crying to herself in that terrible sobbing way. He went in, and began to lick her bleeding shoulders and head. All the rest of that night she whimpered with pain. With dawn she dragged herself out to the lifeless little bodies on the rock.

And then Kazan saw the terrible work of the lynx. For Gray Wolf was blind—not for a day or a night, but blind for all time. A gloom that no sun could break had become her shroud. And perhaps again it was that instinct of animal creation, which often is more wonderful than man's reason, that told Kazan what had happened. For he knew now that she was helpless—more helpless than the little creatures that had gamboled in the moonlight a few hours before. He remained close beside her all that day.

KAZAN GRIPPED AT ITS THROAT.

Vainly that day did Joan call for Kazan. Her voice rose to the Sun Rock, and Gray Wolf's head snuggled closer to Kazan, and Kazan's ears dropped back, and he licked her wounds. Late in the afternoon Kazan left Gray Wolf long enough to run to the bottom of the trail and bring up the snow shoe rabbit. Gray Wolf muzzled the fur and flesh, but would not eat. Still a little later Kazan urged her to follow him to the trail. He no longer wanted to stay at the top of the Sun Rock, and he no longer wanted Gray Wolf to stay there. Step by step he drew her down the winding path away from her dead puppies. She would move only when he was very near her—so near that she could touch his scarred flank with her nose.

They came at last to the point in the trail where they had to leap down a distance of three or four feet from the edge of a rock, and here Kazan saw how utterly helpless Gray Wolf had become. She whined, and crouched 20 times before she dared make the spring, and then she jumped stiff-legged, and fell in a heap at Kazan's feet. After this Kazan did not have to urge her so hard, for the fall impinged on her the fact that she was safe only when her muzzle touched her mate's flank. She followed him obediently when they reached the plain, trotting with her foreshoulder to his hip.

Kazan was heading for a thicket in the creek bottom half a mile away, and a dozen times in that short distance Gray Wolf stumbled and fell. And each time that she fell Kazan learned a little more of the limitations of blindness. Once he sprang off in pursuit of a rabbit, but he had not taken 20 leaps when he stopped and looked back. Gray Wolf had not moved an inch. She stood motionless, sniffing the air—waiting for him! For a full minute Kazan stood, also waiting. Then he returned to her. Ever after this he returned to the point where he rad left Gray Wolf, knowing that he would find her there.

All that day they remained in the thicket. In the afternoon he visited the cabin. Joan and her husband were there, and both saw at once Kazan's torn side and his lacerated head and shoulders.

"Pretty near a finish fight for him," said the man, after he had examined him. "It was either a lynx or a bear. Another wolf could not do that."

To Be Continued.

BLADE PATTERNS

LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7494—Ladies' Dress.

In this plain little frock we have a center front closing and a wide sailor collar as a finish to the neck. The sleeves are in one piece and follow the shape of the arm. They are open at the back of the band below the elbow. The skirt has five gores, with front closing and a box pleat in the back. Such materials as serge, cashmere, poplin, novelty fabrics and corduroy are liked for these dresses.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

6912—Ladies' Apron.

A practical apron is shown in this design. It has the front of the bib and and the back in one piece, covering the bodice, but open at the sides. The skirt section has a plain front gore with the back gores slightly gathered at the top. Large patch pockets complete the garment. Gingham, calico and similar wash materials are liked for these aprons. the back in

The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

7149—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

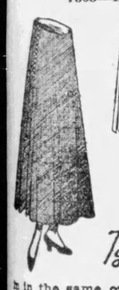
This smart blouse is quite in the military style. The fronts are full along the shoulder, with plain front closing and an adjustable collar which may be worn open or closed. There are patch pockets made with straps on the front. The back is plain and the sleeves are gathered into a cuff. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7503—Child's Dress.

This frock gives us an overblouse, which takes the form of a middy blouse, with an opening for slipping it on over head and with wide collar at the neck and plain full length sleeves. Under this is worn a sleeveless underwaist and to this is joined the kilt pleated skirt. Blouse and skirt may be of one material, or two may be used in combination.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

7505—Ladies' Skirt.



This handsome two-gore skirt gives us the new effect of pleated inserts at the sides from the yoke to the hem of the skirt. The raised or the regulation waistline may be used and the inserts may be of the same or of a contrasting material. Plain serge, poplin, corduroy and the like are used both alone and combined with taffetas or satin in the same or contrasting color.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7524—Girls' Dress.

This little frock has a sleeveless underwaist which supports the gathered three-gore skirt. There is a high collar on this waist. The outer blouse is in jacket form with box pleats at each side of front and back, front closing and flat collar and revers. The sleeves are full length. One material or two may be employed when making such a frock.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7465—Ladies' Waist.

Severely simple, this waist is ideal for the tailor made woman. There is a plain yoke in front and back with the lower part of the waist arranged in two box pleats at each side of the front. These are stitched to resemble tucks. The collar is adjustable and may be worn either high or low. The sleeves are long, with fancy cuff. This is an excellent model for taffetas, satin, voile, serge and many other materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7526—Girls' Coat.

This coat is double breasted and has a round neck trimmed with a flat collar. The lower portion of the coat is laid in pleats which are provided for by the fullness which the circular cut gives the material. There is a wide, flat belt at the waist and a plain cuff finishes the long sleeves. The new soft woolens and also serge, gabardine and velvet are liked for these coats.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

The Blade Book of Fashion.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses, coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds, and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages, shirts for men and boys, etc.

The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10 cents.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

You Need Not Suffer *from* Headaches, Nausea *and* Indigestion

Illness takes all the sunshine out of life. Headaches make the days sad and dreary. Indigestion keeps you lying awake with a terrible depressed feeling through nights that seem endless. Stomach sickness and nausea are even worse than pain, for you can grit your teeth against pain—but nausea just wilts you. Yet even in the face of all the so-called cures you have tried without success, there is one simple treatment that will bring relief. It has brought relief to so many others, and though your case may be worse than the average, it can relieve you too. This treatment gets at the actual cause of the trouble. The treatments you have tried merely dull the effect, leaving the cause to repeat its horrors when the doses have worn off.

Your doctor will tell you that the cause of most stomach-sickness, nausea, headaches and indigestion is constipation. He will likewise tell you that cathartics and drugs are not really cures for constipation—but only temporary reliefs. He will tell you further, that white mineral oil, in its purest form, like

Lubriol

(TRADE-MARK)

is the modern, effective treatment that does more for chronic constipation than anything else ever did before. In the Medical News, Dr. Robinson C. Duffield, a noted physician, tells his fellow physicians that "mineral oil is the ideal remedy for the cure of all forms of constipation and for the cure of tuberculous diarrhoea." There is expert medical opinion for you. It is no less than a real prescription from an eminent scientist. Other great doctors back him up without exception. Dr. Arbuthnot Lane, one of England's foremost surgeons is enthusiastic in his praise of white mineral oil as the ideal treatment for constipation and its accompanying ills.

Lubriol

(TRADE-MARK)

is white mineral oil in its purest, most effective form, prepared especially for medicinal use for men, women and children of any age. Countless other doctors indorse mineral oil. Its remedial effects are beneficial to every sufferer, no matter how far advanced the trouble may be. Chronic constipation has no terrors for the user of Lubriol.

Don't use cathartics and drugs. These not only act violently on the system, but they do only temporary good. Furthermore, they saturate the system to a point where only constantly increasing doses give relief—and that breeds a drug habit which is very hard to shake off. Don't use castor oil or olive oil either. These are absorbed by the system and cause unnatural unhealthy fattening. Lubriol gives relief and passes right out of the body entirely when its work is done. It is not absorbed. The same sized dose does the same work every time—so it forms no drug habit. You see, taken all in all, Lubriol is the ideal treatment for you. It is dependable. It has no after-effects that make you sorry you started it. Can you trust any other so-called remedy that way? You can not.

Lubiol is tasteless and odorless. It is pleasant to take.

You can buy Lubriol direct from the makers at 75 cents a pint bottle, shipped postpaid and guaranteed against breakage. The editor of the Toledo Weekly Blade attests to the soundness of the Lubriol Laboratories' financial standing. Once you have tried Lubriol it will be a permanent institution in your home. Send for a bottle.

The Lubriol Laboratories

1439 NICHOLAS BUILDING TOLEDO, OHIO.

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1915

West and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Intuition is the feminine of hunch.

The most fertile wild oats field is downtown.

One reason so many people go wrong is because they shake their fists under the nose of Temptation.

A working majority in congress doesn't mean there is a loafing minority.

"Mighty few of us are strong enough," says a philosopher, "to laugh at our own weakness." Should say not. It takes all our strength to admit it.

The rabbit is such a gentle little animal, it seems like cruelty to hunt and slaughter it. We believe it would wag its tail at man if it had one.

One can't get in tune with life by slamming the door.

Setting the trap for smaller game won't popularize the income tax.

Mother may look with horror on two dozen pairs of socks that need darning, but she knows there is no other work that is so full of conversational possibilities.

The brother of the $100,000 hen is valued at only $1,000. To paraphrase Kipling, the female of the species is more valuable than the male.

Any time a man makes a fool of himself in public everybody is anxious to learn who he is. To remain inconspicuous, do sensible things.

If everything went along smoothly all the time there would be no need of philosophers.

Any time a presidential aspirant dreams of Colonel Roosevelt it is a nightmare.

Every time Colonel Roosevelt shuts his fists tight and says something through his well-known teeth he voices the feelings of thousands of American citizens.

When the six-hour day comes, if it ever does, somebody will start a movement for a forty minute hour.

If preparedness means war then the way to break a long drouth would be to carry an umbrella.

Geraldine Farrar kissed Mr. Taft by mistake. Some women are so careless.

Mr. Ford has developed a new political idea. Persons who do not vote his way are not to be allowed to vote at all.

Leap Year is one game law provision that can't be changed by the legislature.

Walking in a dark alley at midnight is something like eating restaurant mince pie. A fellow never knows what he is going to run into.

Most men who live to great age have some sort of reason to offer why they have been blessed above others, and we suppose old Francis Joseph can attribute his ripe years to bother.

Debs won't run again—for his party that is tough, but sagacious is the also-ran who knows he's had enough.

Singing prison is becoming so splendid it begins to look like a reward of merit.

Now the price of beans has gone up. Good old reliable beans—they used to serve as a stabilizer to the high cost of living.

As an interesting animal the monkey ranks close to man.

Women are apprehensive. We suppose that even the wife of a congressman often fears that her dear husband will suffer from overwork.

Something to worry about: "The average human body contains enough grease for seventy-five candles and a pound of soap."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says the loveliest sight imaginable is a young mother with a baby daughter. Has Ella any particular objection to baby boys? One of them looks pretty good in a young mother's arms.

"Racing around the bed for fifteen minutes is recommended as a cure for sleeplessness." But wouldn't it be more exciting to have somebody there to bet on the race?

Many a man who can talk four or five languages hasn't sense enough, when asleep, to talk in one that his wife can't understand.

"The Mexicans may not know what to do with their government," says President Wilson, "but that is none of our business." That is what old Huerta thought—then came watchful waiting.

Love is never so blind it cannot see a red nose.

When it comes to counting the joys of life, probably getting out of jail should have a prominent place in the list.

There is not so much talk about the high cost of living as there was a year or two ago. People may have become reconciled to living at any price.

The Democratic administration at Washington may be expected to do a lot of "digging in" before the summer of 1916.

The hyphen is such a little thing. It is impossible to stretch it across the Atlantic.

Maybe the idea of doing something tomorrow originated in Great Britain.

THE BEST HATED NATION

If in the next twenty years we escape aggression from abroad, it will not be for any sentimental reason. There is no love wasted upon us among any of the powers.

The people of Germany are deeply resentful against us because we have sold munitions of war to the enemies of Germany and because we have had much to do with stopping the submarine warfare. This has been shown not merely by the attacks of the German press, but also by the accounts of travelers and the private letters which have strayed into print. The people of Britain have been resentful because of our protests against the illegal blockade, the seizure of American vessels and the failure to give the British cause the fullest support, moral and material. Canadian newspapers have sneered at us for what they call want of spirit in the treatment of the Lusitania case. We have seen an Australian cartoon which makes Uncle Sam out a sort of usurer, fattening on the troubles of the belligerents. In France and Italy, the feeling is the same. We suppose that even Turkey and Greece, though they do not have to be taken into account, feel no more kindlier. Belgium and Servia, in the same rank, may some day give us an example of the benefits forgot.

We may as well make up our minds to the fact that in case it ever suits the purpose of any European power to attack us, or offend us, or tread upon our policies, there will be no other power flying to our sides. The United States stands alone in the world. At present it stands virtually defenseless.

FOR THE OTHER FELLOW

Former President Taft has a $4,000,000 suggestion for the government. The postmasters of firstclass postoffices do no work, he says, their duties being performed by deputies and assistants. Removing the postmasters would save the four millions.

It might be asked why Mr. Taft did not make this saving while he had the opportunity. The postmasters were just as needlessly ornamental in his time as in this. Their appointment made just as much trouble at the White House. Efficiency in the postal service was as desirable and the introduction of it would have commanded the praise it would get now.

Mr. Taft would have an answer. No man can run for the Presidency with any hope of winning unless he plays the game of politics. And unfortunately the postoffices are important bases in the game. They serve as bait for the influential. They help tremendously in the discharge of political debts.

The Taft suggestion is a very good thing to urge on the other fellow.

A BIT TOO SOON FOR SISSINESS

It is perhaps only fair that the Sissy should some time have his day. The making of America has been a man's job. It has required muscle, set jaws, the grim determination to war against nature, a none too merciful climate and aborigines who collected scalps. But the fight has been won. There are easier times in America now. And that accounts for the recent manifestations of Sissiness.

Yet there are two things which, to our mind, indicate that the Sissy is a little too previous in claiming his day. One is his own personal welfare. If it is true that pioneering is over for his people, it is not true of the millions of aliens within our borders. They are not as much pioneers as the Sissy's grandfather and father were. In their struggle for livelihood, wealth and power, they are as likely to ride as hard over the native weaklings as the first immigrants did over the Indians. In the struggle, the men who think it a merit to yield, who consider it a fine thing to be too proud to fight, who avoid the disagreeable facts of life, will go down. The ones most fit to survive, as nature applies the law, will make mincemeat of the Sissies.

The other objection to Sissiness at this time is based on patriotic grounds. Three-fourths of the world is engaged, or in some way involved, in bloodletting. It is returning to primitive things. If the nation is not to perish, it, also, must be primitive. It must be prepared, for its own safety, to engage in blood-letting if that be forced upon it. An attitude of Sissiness will be an invitation to the nations who, after this war, look about them to see how they may use their trained and hardened veterans.

All things come to him who waits. So let the Sissy be patient and stake out his claims on influence and attention at some time safer for himself and his country.

TO "DEAR AMERICA"

When the American relief expedition reached the little town of Tamise, in the Flemish part of Belgium, the children sat them down to write their gratitude. A packet of such letters has been translated by the New Republic. We print three of them:

"Dear America:

"I thank you, because you sent great big boats over the great sea—eat boats—rice, corn, bacon, stockings, clothing and shoes. I know that you like the little Belgians and I like you, too. Achiel Maes."

This from a little ten-year-old girl:

"I often saw my mother weep when we came down stairs in the morning, because she could not give us the bread that we asked for, because there was no flour, yet you have dried her tears with the good flour which you have sent."

Here is one from "Marie Meersman:"

"I have often heard a little girl friend of mine speak of an uncle who sent her many things from America, and I was jealous, but now I have more than one uncle and they send me more than my friend's uncle did, for it is, thanks to you, dear uncles that I can have a good slice of bread every day and a good little cup of coffee.

The letters of the children hallow the gifts.

MEXICO WORSE THAN EVER

It is now some weeks since Washington granted formal recognition to the government of Carranza with all the special privileges which recognition carried, the right to import American arms, to send an ambassador to the United States and to collect tolls and dues of American citizens.

Yet if the government of Carranza has made even an approach toward bringing order into Mexico it is not to be discovered in the news dispatches. On the other hand, there is evidence that Carranza has established new oppressions, that his soldiers and agents have gone to even farther excesses then they did before, that no American life is safe in Mexico, much less American property. Carranza is using his newly purchased rifles and cartridges not so much for the purpose of putting a government upon its feet as he is using them to revenge himself upon his political enemies and to blackmail foreign as well as Mexican citizens for money.

In his message to congress last week, President Wilson said that the people of Merico would be helped, but not coerced. These are alternatives. Helping Mexico has only made Mexico worse. Coercing it may soon prove to be the only medicine Mexico can swallow.

DRUMMING UP REVENUE

A tax on war munitions is among the proposed revenue raisers. It would affect not only the powder manufacturers, the makers of shells and shrapnel, the plants engaged in manufacturing aeroplanes and the dealers in hospital supplies, but also the shoe factories, the horse markets, the woolen mills and the copper smelters. If it were to cover the whole field, it would affect the sales of wheat and the exports of cotton.

The idea must sound attractive from the point of view of the tax collector. For undoubtedly it would produce millions. It might be even attractive to the manufacturers and dealers in war goods. For it is unlikely that a shrewd lawyer, with the constitution of the United States before him, could prove the whole blessed thing unconstitutional.

WASTED ON CONGRESS

It is significant that when objection was made to the suffragists addressing congress the objection came from a southern congressman.

In the west and north there is a widespread conviction that before many years the women will have their desire. Politics is adjusting itself to the situation. No one is more ready than the average statesman to admit the inevitable. But the south fears equal suffrage because equal suffrage threatens to complicate the negro problem. It threatens the political domination of the whites. Until the southern whites can be convinced that their power will be secure, however much the negro vote is increased, the south will set its face against equal suffrage like a stone wall.

No amendment to the constitution can be obtained unless a number of southern states can be won over to it. To submit an amendment which will have the south solidly against it is to waste time and words.

It has seemed to the Blade that bombarding congress is the worst thing the suffragists can do for their cause. They've nothing to win there. They've time and money and energy to lose. If the efforts were concentrated on the western and northern states, the women would be voted the vote much sooner.

THE VASSALS

Of all the sorrowful people of Europe none deserve so much pity as the subject races. They have given their blood for the sake of their conquerors. They have supplied battlefields. They are about to suffer the supreme tragedy, it would seem—the shattering of their hope for nationality. For in the speculation as to peace terms, there is little or nothing said about the subject races.

The Rumanians of Transylvania and Bessarabia have dreamed of reunion with the Rumanian state. The people of Bohemia have desired a state of their own. Ruthenians, Slovaks and Croats have long had national aspirations. Finns wish either for complete autonomy or for a restoration of the bonds with Sweden. The Ukrainians, thirty million strong, would also break the rule of Russia if they could. Greeks in Turkey and Bulgaria, Danes in Germany, French in Alsace and Loraine, have had their moments of hope that the peacemakers would find it best for the welfare of Europe to free the conquered people. The Poles have had definite promises. But they are not so sure that the promises were made to be kept.

Peace made on the basis of battles won and lands seized is not likely to bring anything to the vassal races. And that is the kind of peace which is talked now. You may understand then why people in Europe pray for a war of exhaustion. They think that that is the only way peace of any kind than a peace of conquest can be obtained.

THE CHEERFUL HUMAN

An English soldier had charge of a telephone in a front line trench. He was constantly being called up from another trench and asked if he were still alive. After the question had been put to him several times he asked angrily: "What in blazes do you want to know for?" "Why," said the one at the other end of the line, "I've got a bet up on you and if you come out alive I win eight shillings."

A man who had gone through four years of our Civil war said he had heard the matter of dying mentioned only once. He had dropped out on the march during a rain and taken shelter under a tree. There were two wet and muddy soldiers there already, and they were trying to boil a little coffee over a feeble fire. One of them said mournfully, "Hank, wouldn't it be awful to be killed and never eat any more?"

Humanity has been able to adapt itself to all conditions of misery and terror, and even acquired a flippant attitude toward the terror of terrors.

CONVERTED RIGHT

A year ago, Secretary Daniels, under the influence of the smugly confident Bryan, insisted that the American navy was the best in the world. He was angered when the congressional committee before which he appeared suggested that he had neglected the submarine and aerial services. They had all the money they needed, he said. He was angry when Rear Admiral Fiske disclosed how our navy had fallen behind the navies of Europe. Soon after, he found means to get Fiske out of his department.

In his report to congress, made public on Monday, the secretary asks for fifteen fleet submarines, though the general navy board asks for only nine. He recommends eighty-five coast submarines against the general board's recommendation of fifty-eight. He thinks there should be $25,000,000 more of reserve ammunition. The board would be content with $11,000,000.

The widow of a Pullman porter invested in black underwear. "W'en I mou'ns, I mou'ns," she said. When Josephus is converted, he's converted right.

A professor is quoted as saying: "The soldier who stands up in a trench and lets the enemy shoot him rather than fire a gun is the real Christian." But any soldier who would do that would be considered a bigger fool than a professor.

ALLIES OUSTED FROM BALKANS

Teutonic Powers Are Now in Control of All Southeastern Europe.

With the withdrawal of the Anglo-French Balkan army to Salonika, the Greek seaport, and the occupation of the last square mile of Serbian territory by Austro-Hungarian-Bulgar troops, the first phase of the struggle in the Balkans has come to a close. The central powers, at present, have no more worlds to conquer in that region, and it is expected that the campaign in southeastern Europe will now settle down to the same monotonous struggle now marking the fighting on the other fronts.

But, if the statments of London and Paris are to be believed, the last act in the Balkans has not yet been played. The allied war conference, held in Paris last week, decided that the Balkan campaign should not be discontinued, and that an allied force should retain Salonika as a base for another offensive movement in the countries north "when the proper time arrived." British and French troops are still being sent to Salonika, but they are to fill the gaps in the ranks occasioned by the recent fighting in southern Serbia, rather than to prepare for another offense at this time.

Plan aLter Drive in Balkans.

Overwhelming numbers of Bulgarian, Austrian and German troops drove the allies out of southern Serbia last week, but the British and French troops succeeded in escaping the net set for them, although their loss was reported as being heavy. The army has withdrawn to its base at Salonika, and it is probable that it will rest there all winter. The Balkan winter is very severe to troops not used to it, and, for this reason if no other, it is not believed Paris or London will make any effort to again offer battle to the Bulgarians until in the spring.

At that time, however, it is rumored that a force of a half million men will be sent to Salonika, and this force, with another army of Russians operating from the north, is expected to make an effort to not only get across the railroad line to Constantinople, but to crush Bulgaria, free Serbia and cut off Turkey from her allies to the north. It is an ambitious program—but it is a long ways until spring, and many things may happen.

Greece and the entente allies apparently have come to an understanding, and the result is that the British and French troops will be unhindered at Salonika, while King Constantine has taken preparatory steps to demobilize practically his entire army. Rumania, meanwhile, sticks to her policy of neutrality, although the Russians are continuing their military preparations north of the border

Reports from Petrograd, supplemented by an occasional bit of information from Berlin and Vienna, indicate east are about to dig themselves in on that the Austro-German armies in the their winter line and, to make this as strong as possible, some of the territory that had been gained in the big drive during the summer will be given up. The Germans, it is said, have settled upon the Bug river line as their position, giving up some territory, while the Austrians, on the south, are digging themselves in along the line of the Styr river, even evacuating Lemberg.

Whether the Russians will allow their enemies to settle in this defensive position for the winter, or will attempt to break through as soon as the ground is frozen hard enough to attempt an offensive move is a secret of the czar's staff, but Petrograd is hurrying preparations for some move.

Line Fighting in West.

On the western front there is nothing but an occasional artillery duel or infantry skirmish. There is still some talk of an attempted German offensive movement in this section soon after the first of the year, and Holland and Denmark report the concentration of German artillery and infantry in large numbers in Flanders. But no sign of any offensive has yet been given.

The Italians and the Austrians are still deadlocked along the Isonzo, where snow and cold weather is interfering seriously with the fighting, while neither side has moved from its trenches at the Dardanelles. The British, following their defeat near Bagdad, in Mesopotamia, have succeeded in reaching their base, 125 miles from that city, and have thwarted the efforts of the Turks to oust them from their position.

Sunday School

A NATION LOOKING FORWARD

The International Sunday School Lesson for December 26 Is "Review—The Lord's Gracious Promises to Israel."—Read Hos. Ch. 14.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

With the Christmas music still in our ears, we are called upon to enter the New Year's mood of retrospection; for the present Sunday school lesson looks backward upon a year's studies in the history of Israel, and brings to a close this Old Testament cycle. With next week we will enter upon a course of New Testament studies.

The keynote of the year's lessons is sounded by the first and last titles. We began the series with a study in the time of the Judges, God's Patience With Israel;" we ended it, at the time of the collapse of the Northern Kingdom and its captivity, with the lesson, "God Yearns Over Israel." Between these two studies we have had nearly 50 lessons dealing with variations of the same theme—a wandering people and a wooing Lord; straying sheep and a seeking Shepherd. Now the year's Review is entitled "Jehovah's Gracious Promise to Israel"

Holding Nations to Account.

Bulking big on the horizon, as we look backward, is the truth that Jehovah is the God of nations. From the vantage point of the close of the year 1915 we have at least five thousand years of history to study. So our body of facts is large enough to enable us to draw some general lessons. We are warranted today in saying that "history teaches us" thus and so. And of all the deductions we may safely make from the long course of human history, none is clearer than that there has been a Supreme Power who has overruled the affairs of nations for certain moral ends. In other words, God deals with nations as units, as well as with men. We as a country must render our accounting to Him, even as did Israel of old.

No other people since the days of the Jewish nation have been in such a unique place of stewardship as we of this new western world. Certain great ideals have been given to us in custody, and over every gateway has been written "opportunity." Now we have come to the time of testing and proof. Have we been good stewards of this grace of God? In a supreme moral crisis for the world are we standing fast by the divine standards? Is our loyalty to God, and to the ideals which He taught our fathers, greater than our loyalty to self-interest and sordid gain? Amid the tumult of a world war we seem to hear anew the poet's call—

"Fair is our lot—O goodly is our heritage!
Humble ye, my people, and be fearful in your mirth!
For the Lord Our God Most High
He hath made the deep as dry,
He hath smote for us a pathway to the ends of all the Earth!

"Hold yet the Faith—the Faith our Fathers sealed us:
Whoring not with visions—overwise and overstale.
Except we pay the Lord
Single heart and single sword,
Of your children in their bondage He shall ask them trebletale."

Keeping Close to Earth.

There is no workable national idealism that is distinct from individual morality. There cannot be a noble nation whose people live ignobly. National character is only the sum of individual characters. Nebulous piosity is no asset. Mere pratings about unpracticed virtues are worse than worthless. Only as the people work out into the warp and woof of their daily lives the great moralities can the nation itself be strong.

So it was with Israel. We find the year's lessons crowded with stories of personal nobility and righteousness. The cornerstones of all God's buildings are men and women of integrity. So most of our studies have been biographical; and there have passed before us such personalities as Deborah and Barak, Gideon, Samson, Ruth, Hannah, Samuel, Eli, Saul, David, Jonathan, Solomon, Asa, Joash, Uzziah, Elijah, Elisha, Daniel, Jonah, Amos, Hosea and Isaiah.

All of God's business on earth is done through men and women. Biography is history. The lives of these ancient worthies are the record of God's triumphs. They were the one great asset he had on earth. As it was, so it is. No truth emerges more clearly in this lesson review than that the only real strength of righteousness and religion today is the lives of true men and women.

Big Buildings or Great Lives?

Apparently the present tendency is the other way, by the exaltation of institutionalism. We are in a brick-and-mortar, steel-and-stone era. There is a passion for palatial buildings as denominational headquarters and as institutional centers. Our Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s have had a marvelous record of new buildings in the past decade. We gloat over our constructions even as did Solomon. We want to dazzle the eyes of the world by our majesty and might.

The pathetic side of all of this is that so many of our big buildings house only little men. It is an open secret in Y. M. C. A. circles, for instance, that the average secretary is in dire danger of becoming a mere hotel clerk and bookkeeper and financial agent, instead of a real spiritual leader. And in our great ecclesiastical centers we house well-groomed, thoroughly modern and conventionalized men of affairs, while the cry of the heart-hungry people goes up for leaders, real leaders, men of God, men of passion, men of force, who dare defy the world and its usages and lead men and women back to God and the great simplicities. From legislative hall, from church, from chambers of commerce, from school and college, and neighborhood meeting place, there arises, in sad iteration, the cry for leaders, real leaders, God-seeing leaders.

"God give us Men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;

"Men, whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

"Men who possess opinons and a will,
Men who have honor—men who will not lie;

"Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without wink!

"Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and private thinking."

Everyday Religion.

A strange notion prevails, more widely than we think, that religion is wholly mystical and mysterious and other-worldly. A glance backward over this year's lessons reveals how practical and close to earth many of its teachings are. For God's will is to be done first on earth. The sphere for the expression of religion is none other than the very place where we now are.

Running over the list of lessons we find such practical teachings as the problem of temperance and civic service, as represented by Daniel in Babylon; of the royal results of the upbringing of a child, as shown in the case of Hannah and Samuel, and Jehosheba and Joash; of the possibilities of high service through faithful witness-bearing in a lowly place, as in the healing of Naaman the leper through the testimony of a Hebrew slave girl; of property rights, as in the case of Ahab and Naboth's vineyard; of the current question of feminism, as represented, on both sides, by Deborah, Ruth, Jezebel, Athaliah and the Queen of Sheba; of the case of the spoiled rich young man typified by Absalom; of God's care of those whose provisions have run low, as instanced by Elijah. The value of these ancient providences lies chiefly in their application to the analogous conditions of our own time.

Of old, as now, the history we have studied shows God as patient and long-suffering with His people. The lesson of the lessons is in the Golden Text; "Jehovah is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and abundant in loving kindness."

SAFETY FIRST

From Baltimore American.

WE NO HURTIE SELF NOW.

MILE IS TOO FAR TO FALL

The Revolution of Earth Controls All Falling Bodies.

Some interesting experiments have recently been made with falling bodies. It is stated, for instance, that a car of broken rock could be dumped into the shaft of a mine a mile deep without injury to a man standing directly underneath.

The reason is that the rock would never reach the bottom, but would lodge in the sides of the shaft on timbers that protrude a few inches at intervals; that is, the rock would not fall straight, since these shafts are exactly vertical.

In the experiments conducted, two round metal balls were dropped into the center of a shaft by burning threads by which they were suspended, so as to give them no lateral motion. It was tried to catch the balls in a box of clay in the bottom of the shaft. Neither of them was caught. One ball was never found afterward. The other was found in the east wall of the shaft only a few hundred feet below the surface. The explanation is that the earth is revolving from west to east, which gave the ball an eastward component in its fall, because a particle on the surface of the earth is traveling at a higher rate of speed than the one nearer the center, although at the same angular velocity.

VARIETIES

From one family in France 72 men enlisted for the European war.

About 2,750,000 acres of land in Great Britain are devoted to woods and forests.

It requires 70,000 tons of cork annually to serve the British bottling industry.

About 25,000 incandescent lamp filaments can be made from one pound of tungsten.

Horses have provided more employment for the lawyers than any of the lower animals.

Imitation ivory is obtained from the nut of a kind of palm which grows in South America.

Aluminum alloy pistons in motor-car engines wear excellently with the usual lubrication.

China has established a double standard of weights and measures that includes the metric system and a native one.

The jackal follows in the wake of lions and tigers and feeds from the remains of the marauding expeditions of the larger animals.

A German nitroglycerin factory is completely covered with a network of wires, suitably grounded, as a protection against lightning.

It is said that an artificial coffee has been invented by a Japanese which has a large percentage of nourishment, the right flavor and low cost.

Many tropical plants possess light-giving qualities, their blossoms and stems being luminous and their juices also being phosphorescent.

Mistletoe is proving a pest in the lumber regions of the northwest, and steps are being taken by the government forestry service to combat it.

Maintaining the rate of increase shown during the last 40 years, Russia's population at the end of the present century will number 600,000,000.

After exhaustive researches in Paris a French scientist has recommended a diet equally divided between meat and vegetables as the best for working people.

A new German machine cleans and sorts medical tablets, rejects broken ones, and packs them in boxes or tubes at a rate of from 150,000 to 200,000 a day.

The violin type of musical instrument has been used from an unknown period of antiquity, and the viol has been traced back to the eighteenth century.

Italian army engineers will sink a large number of artesian wells in an endeavor to convert a large area of desert land in Tripoli into an oasis by irrigation.

While much attention has been recently given to the subject of accident prevention, yet accidents cause only about one-seventh as much destitution as sickness.

According to a German scientist, animals have been distributed over the world by the oscillation of its axis which has changed the climate in various lands.

Each of the 30-odd million wage earners of the United States loses on an average nine days each year through sickness, at an average cost of $2 a day.

A halcyon is a kingfisher, and "halcyon days" are so called because it was supposed that the weather was always peaceful when the kingfisher was breeding.

The hawksbill turtle, from which commercial tortoiseshell of high grade is obtained, is extremely plentiful along the northwestern coast of western Australia.

A municipal home, or rather tenement house for destitute widows with small children has been opened in Havre by the official bureau of charity.

The Philippine bureau of agriculture has begun a thorough study of the banana botanically and commercially, and has collected banana plants from all over the world.

The witch tree of Nevada is so luminous that a person standing near it can read ordinary print easily after dark. The tree itself can be seen for a mile on the darkest night.

A rhinoceros rolls in the mud because little insects get between the folds of its skin and worry it. If it gets its body covered with mud, they are unable to reach the skin.

Alligator eggs are eaten by the natives on the west coast of Africa. They taste they resemble the egg of the domestic hen, but are larger and slightly stronger in their flavor.

In neither China nor Japan is there any production of milk worth mentioning. It is foreign to their diet and only imported condensed milk is obtained except at a few places.

An education scheme which has been under way in Siam for 20 years has led to the laying of the foundation of Bangkok university's first building for arts, medicine and engineering.

Experts in the employ of the government of Brazil believe that country can utilize its own coal by using suction producers in connection with stationary engines and briquetting it for locomotives.

English naval vessels built with corrugated hulls for experimental purposes are said to be economical of fuel, to have more cargo room, to be stronger and to be less sensitive to wave motion.

More than 100 tons of potash are wasted daily in distilleries in the United States in fermenting molasses, and a New Orleans company will endeavor to obtain a fertilizer from its waste product.

To save locomotive engineemen in wrecks, a Texan has invented apparatus that, when a lever is pulled, drops them into heavy steel scissons, at the same time shutting off steam and applying brakes.

Increased safety is a potent argument in favor of the use of liquid air, soon evaporates if the charge misses fire and there is no danger of a delayed explosion.

Tumblers usually hold about 10 ounces of liquid each; teacups about six ounces; wine glasses two ounces; a tablespoon, one-half an ounce; a dessert spoon two drams, and a teaspoon one dram.

Great quantities of Oregon spruce have been shipped abroad to make aeroplanes for the warring nations. The price of the wood has accordingly jumped from $32 to $40 a thousand feet.

A recent estimate shows that the federated Malay states have a population of 1,117,000. The chief industrial enterprises are the cultivation of rubber and the mining of tin. Vast territories are still wild and open to exploitation by capital.

In the center of Kildine, an island in the German ocean, is a curious lake. The surface of its waters is quite fresh and supports fresh water creatures, but deep down it is as salt as the greatest depths of the sea and water fish live in it.

Inferno on the First Line, Comfort Behind It

British Soldier Describes the Battle Front for His Son—Thinks, Perhaps, There's Some Use for War

London, Dec. 14.—The following letter was written by a British army officer in France to his 9-year-old son, who had asked his father what a real battle line was like:

"My Dear Brian—You would like to know what a real battle line is like. In the distance you see a hill and on the right some woods. Some farmhouses, one or two still intact and others mere heaps of brick, lie dotted about. Near you on the right is a battery hidden under bushes and earthworks. Nearer you still are the dugouts in which the men live underground.

"In the distance is a German anchored balloon watching the country. On the right and overhead is an aeroplane.

"Beyond the hill and the woods are the trenches in which the infantry faces the German infantry, also in trenches. Somewhere near the trenches and where he can see them well and the country on the German side, are the artillery observation officers, who telephone observations to the batteries and direct their fire where they want. All this is done very accurately on a special system called registration, by which, having once hit a target, you can always go on hitting it or anything near it.

Rifle Fire at Night.

"For instance, yesterday when I was directing the battery at one of these places, a German put up a tin on a pole and waved it about in the air in his trench: I saw this, told one gun what angle to lay at and the range, and the next moment the shell arrived and the tin went up in the air. What happened in the trench I don't know, but the shell burst in it. One burst in ours this morning and killed one man and wounded two others. So they can do damage.

"The trenches are very lively places at night, when a lot of rifle fire is always going on, and one side or the other sends out patrols or snipers to peep over the other's trenches and shoot men; and the trench mortars get busy and send over high explosive bombs, or someone more daring than others crawls out and throws hand-grenades into the trench.

"Behind these front trenches are other trenches, which lead in a zig-zag way to the front, or hold more men ready to help if the front trench is attacked. This is really the nastiest place to be in because the German artillery is always ready to shoot at them, and do shoot at them when there is any excitement.

"Hidden all along the trenches are machine-guns, which fire flankwise and are very destructive. Then come the artillery, and behind them again the big guns—the very big ones of which drop shells a tremendous distance and blow blocks of houses to bits. They say one of ours not long ago dropped a big shell into the middle of an infantry regiment—a German one—and blew 500 of them into little bits. Dotted about around the country where they are most needed are the anti-aircraft guns, whose shooting at 'birds,' as they call the aeroplanes, is very pretty—and very bad.

Not Good Shooting.

"One sees an aeroplane in the middle of a lot of white blobs of smoke—of bursting shells—but, although I have seen two fall from the machine-gun fire of another aeroplane, I have not yet seen any good shooting of the guns, either our own or German.

"Away back, behind all these are the aerodromes and captive balloons of our own, watching the front, where all the roads are busy with motor transport feeding the firing line with grub and ammunition. You would never think how many men and how much transport are necessary to do all this properly.

"That is the curious thing in war. Up in this firing line where we are there are mud and shells and rifle fire and discomfort; and a little way back, where the shells rarely, if ever go, and certainly not very far back, the army lives in comfort, the officers in nice, warm houses with fires looked after by servants, and all the table and living arrangements one gets at home.

"Farther back still, of course, so far as danger is concerned, I think it is safer than London since Zeppelins took to bombing.

"A battle starts with terrific artillery bombardment, sometimes for days, and when the enemy's trenches are absolutely destroyed and their men dazed with the rain of high explosives and gas and bombs the infantry charges across.

"Sometimes the machine guns haven't been knocked out, and they take a big toll of life, and always there are plenty of men whom the bombardment fails to knock out.

"There is never a soul to be seen. There is only a terrible roar of guns and explosions and the perpetual snapping of rifles and rattle of machine guns. There is a view of some broken walls, trees without leaves or branches, and trenches everywhere.

No Place for Peeping.

"You would think there was no life anywhere if it were not for the row, and yet one knows that if you put up a head a thousand eyes will see it and half a thousand fingers pull a trigger.

"Some men near me the other day put up a dummy on the parapet and before you could say Jack Robinson two shells and heaven knows how many bullets had been fired at it. Men are always being killed, and yet they will put up their heads and look over the parapets instead of using a periscope.

"It is all very destructive, very costly and very useless—war, but it brings out all that is best in man. No doubt it is for a good purpose which we do not realize at present, when we only see the ruin and the killing and the waste.

"Sometimes the world wants cleaning like the pistons of a motor to make it run smoothly, and this is the way it comes about. You boys later will reap the benefit of it all."

The PEACE PAGE

THE CHRISTMAS TREAT

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

Mrs. Woodhull lived in a one-story ck house, whose warm sitting room winter smelled of dry wood burning an air-tight stove, and of apples ing in the nearby pantry. It was earm, fruity smell that no amount nion or cabbage cooking could ob- ate.

rs. Woodhull, called "old" by her ghbors, is only 68, and as trim and der as a girl. It is sad experience, er than years that wrenches ifulness from the heart and thes the thirst for life, so it was Mrs. Woodhull spent most of her quietly rocking and knitting. Her id wooden rocker faced a daguer- e that hung on the brightly pa- wall of the cozy front room. e was the cordial box stove, ling above a shining zinc and lly concealing a sleeping cat. eraniums bloomed in red covered in the two small-paned front win- . They did the best they could en the stiffly-starched lace cur- tied back a little, but it was a hardship to an ambitious gera-

ast Christmas time Mrs. Wood- knitted all over the house. She ed her basket into the kitchen, to while her dinner was cooking. In- , she almost took her knitting to er meeting, and she did take it to issionary society.

was a lonesome time for the shrivel- tle old lady who had, 40 years ago, ve up the curled gentleman in the rrespondence, who happened to be her band, to a woman much younger, happened to need a sweetheart.

a while it closed the petals of Woodhull's heart. She was left in the little brick house, without ren, and without much money. It before the days of big alimony. ever, Woodhull could not have fur- ed it. He was only a carpenter, ing by the day, but he was curled ddy and sang next the young in the choir of the church. Pro- ity is something to run away but everybody either gets mar- e finds this out too late.

Woodhull and Lizette Armster away together and, after a year ren, when Mrs. Woodhull had ob- ed a decent divorce, they were ed in Kansas.

hristmas brings a train of memo- and Mrs. Woodhull lived over the ad days as she cooked and knit- She recalled the happy hours, too, t was worse. She talked to her- a good deal

t that Armster girl had only let alone," she would wail softly. "He all right till she set her cap for I bet she's suffering some- re.

t I must read my Bible and try rgive her. Lord help me to for- her," and so she would pray.

children of the neighborhood to go to see Mrs. Woodhull. Their ers all avoided her because she dious in her speech. For the chil- n always opened the cooky jar or out a pan of apples. Very spe- ials were slabs of peach leather, rries put down in sugar.

ll the children in the neighbor- who came to see her Mrs. Wood- liked Lisbeth Baker best. Her mother being dead, Lisbeth lived with her gloomy, rheumatic grandmother at the end of the street.

She had only been here a year, having been handed over from her mother's mother, out west, to her father's mother at the end of the street. Lisbeth was fair and wistful, and, like Mrs. Woodhull she was very much alone. She loved to walk in the old lady's clean, rag-carpeted rooms and to study the rag rugs, with their surprising "hooked in" animals and fruits. She liked to stand looking out of the window and turning suddenly to confront the peaceful room with its tidy old lady knitting.

Today, the day before Christmas, Lisbeth stood at the window. "My other grandma's coming tomorrow," she said; "my grandma Hull. We just got the letter today."

"Two grandmas for Christmas," said Mrs. Woodhull. "You'll not come near me. What'll I do, all alone?"

"We'll all come over and see you Christmas afternoon," said Lisbeth, dancing home to tell Grandmother Baker.

Mrs. Woodhull became, in this way, the possessor of a Christmas plan. "I must have a little treat for them," she said. She got out her good white dishes, and set the big table in the sitting room. In the center she placed a blooming red geranium. "I'll make it into a Christmas tree," she joyously exclaimed, and she wrapped into three neat parcels a length of each of her knitted lace, inscribing them with "Merry Christmas" and the name of each guest.

Next day she put the finishing touches to her table. She had a glass dish of candy, and one of nuts and raisins. Red apples and oranges, too, and little moulds of cranberry.

She baked fresh tea cakes, and planned to serve hot coffee.

At 3 o'clock Lisbeth arrived with the new grandmother. Grandma Baker couldn't come on account of rheumatism. The ladies sat talking, and Lisbeth hovered happily about. Then she wandered out to the middle room where stood the fine table, and she came dancing in to hug Mrs. Woodhull. "You just ought to see it, grandma." Lisbeth's eyes were shining.

"We'll go and visit it, as soon as the coffee is ready," explained Mrs. Woodhull, happy in the child's pleasure.

She excused herself and went to the kitchen about the coffee. Lisbeth danced round and round the gay table, and Grandma Hull was left alone in the front room.

Presently she followed Mrs. Woodhull to the kitchen and closed the door between them and Lisbeth. "Don't you know me?" she asked, sadly. "Has no one told you? I was Lizette Armster. I have suffered more than you. He is dead. We both loved him. May we not be friends?"

Through the closed door Mrs. Woodhull could hear Lisbeth happily singing. She looked at Lizette Armster, shaken with sobs. She put friendly arms about her, and soothed her with kindly, broken words.

"Come, now," she said at last, leading the way to the table with the shining coffee pot. "Let's be merry. We must not spoil Lisbeth's Christmas treat."

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

CHING SCHOOL

our thoughts, so are we."
re is some good in everything, and ching school if we will take the to study the different disposi- e can avoid a great deal of . Be good ourselves and the y as a rule, will take us for an . Be interested in your nd try to teach the best term of they have ever had in their , and also give them the best that you can afford for Christ- Tell the scholars to have their s come with them and enjoy reat.

od bless a cheerful giver."
e show our love for them, they naturally love us in return. Over- their faults as much as possible whenever you notice a good act end it, and by so doing you'll only gain their love, but their dence to strengthen their love, as and confidence are sistertwins go hand in hand The beauty aching school is, the more you away, the more you have left.

e Lord will ever look down and on the noble teachers of our —D. F. Dufur, of W. Va.

OD CLUB

nt Reba of South Dakota, I agree all you say, I think a woman's s very helpful to any commun- I live in the country and find it reat pleasure to attend our club meets every first Tuesday of the .

s composed of all the families within a radius of 2 miles. We a picnic dinner, then comes the m of music, readings and reci- , but best of all is the friendly ess feeling it brings to meet with and neighbors.

plan to get any newcomers who ove into our midst, to join with that way we meet and get ac- ed with all our neighbors. An- we have our chicken pie din- the last meeting before Thanks- g day, to which our husbands children, are invited. From meeting we all go home feeling for having spent the day with other.—A. L. of Mich

ING BEST OF IT

ink it wrong to try to influence of Iowa in any way. Let her the dictates of her heart if it is ble. I was parted from the only I ever loved, by a scheming er and older brother, trapped in- rrying a man I did not love in ast, only to find too late that my was true as steel but had been to believe that I was false.

have never seen one moment's ness in 15 years and I have liv- with the man I married. First I ried with him because I had no se else to stay till the first baby and then I kept on for the 's sake and now I have five en, four boys and a beautiful irl.

boys are manly little fellows and at the head in school, are obed- and honest. I have worked very I do my own work and sew for others in order that my children may be properly clothed and attend school. I have carried this burden through all these years and have done my duty if ever a woman did, and never complained or told my troubles to anyone. I do not know why, but if any of my neighbors has any trouble they always come to me for help and comfort But never would I dare to unload the burden of my heart to anyone. I get all the comfort I can out of the children and I am very fond of reading. I am in favor of women having the ballot, and like the movies. I write this to show B. E. that she is not the only one who has trouble.—J. F. M., W. Va.

Here is a story from a woman whose reward shall be great as the years go on. She is doing her duty regardless of the neglect of another's duty to her. She is in the right path. Let us hear from you again, J. F. M.—M. H.

AT CULVER

The academy near which I live is situated at the north end of the most beautiful lake in northern Indiana. The campus is large and slopes gradually to the water's edge. Part of the campus is planted with shrubs and the rest is a well kept lawn.

The buildings are as near fireproof as possible. The various buildings are the mess hall, hospital, riding hall, armory, gymnasium, power house and several dormitories. Besides these there was a frame building in which were kept the 65 beautiful horses that composed the famous Black Horse Troop.

The horses belonging to this troop were selected for their color, carriage and intelligence and their fame was not even limited to the United States. They and their predecessors have a record of public appearances not equaled by any cavalry group in the land, dating back to McKinley's inauguration when they participated in the parade as Troop A of the Ohio National Guard. Their next notable exhibition was at the St. Louis exposition. This was followed some years later by their appearance at the Jamestown exposition and more recently in the proud march down Pennsylvania avenue as a portion of the personal escort of Vice-President Marshall.

The end came to this famous troop some time ago when fire broke out in the stables where they were kept and before being noticed was so far along that none of the horses could be rescued, although frantic efforts were made by the men to do so. This fire indirectly brought about several changes. There will be a new barn, as nearly fireproof as possible, capable of housing one hundred horses. There will be a new riding hall much larger than the present one, and the present riding hall will be made into a building for indoor recreation. This will add to the present equipment of the academy and will help to make it one of the best schools of its kind in the country.—Everett M. Norris, Culver, Indiana.

POEMS WANTED

What Betsy Said.

Night After Shiloh, to Wilson Cliburn, Westmoreland, Tenn.

"Give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you."

NEW FIRST LADY OF THE LAND

President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt were married the evening of December 18, at the bride's home according to announced plans. The Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal church, of which the bride is a member, read the marriage ritual, while the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. James H. Taylor, pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian church of Washington, of which the bridegroom is one of the elders.

A little group of less than 30 persons witnessed the ceremony which was devoid of display. Not the slightest suggestion of officialdom prevailed at the wedding, and there were present not less than half a dozen who did not possess blood ties of the closest kinship with either the bride or groom.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Split Pea Soup.

When cooking corned beef throw off the first water when it reaches the boiling point. Cover with fresh, boiling water and simmer very gently until tender. To the pot liquor, when freed from fat and strained, add enough more water to reduce the saltiness. Use it with split peas which have been washed and soaked over night, adding sufficient to make a thick soup. A chopped onion and a little carrot are good additions.

Tripe a la Creole.

Cut open pound of thoroughly boiled tripe in inch dice. Cut fine one large white onion and one-half of a sweet green or red pepper. Cook slowly in two tablespoonfuls of butter until the onion is pale brown. Add one tablespoonful and a half of flour and stir until slightly colored. Add gradually three-quarters of a cupful each of beef stock and strained tomato, stirring until thick and smooth. Add a half cupful of chopped mushrooms, salt and paprika to taste and the tripe, draw to the side of the fire and cook slowly for 10 minutes.

Corn Chowder.

Open a can of corn in the morning. Put it through the chopper, then let stand to aerate until needed. Put through the chopper sufficient salt pork to make two generous tablespoonfuls; add to this an equal quantity of finely chopped onion, put the two in a saucepan and cook slowly together until the pork scraps are crisp and the onion beginning to color; add a pint of boiling water and simmer for ten minutes, then strain over the corn. Add to the latter one quart of diced and parboiled potatoes, put over the fire and cook slowly until the potatoes are tender but unbroken. Stir in salt and black pepper to season, add one pint of milk, which has been thickened with one tablespoonful of flour wet with cold milk. Drop in a small spoonful of butter cut in bits, and boil up once; add a pint of broken crackers and dish immediately.

Liver Timbales.

Place one fresh lamb's liver (or one pound and a half of calf's liver) in a saucepan, add one slice of onion, one-half of a bay leaf, one teaspoonful of salt and a dozen peppercorns: pour over sufficient boiling water to cover and simmer slowly until tender. Let stand until cold, then take out the meat, discard tubes and gristle and put through the food chopper. Measure and to two solid cupfuls add one cupful of fresh bread crumbs soaked in milk or chicken stock, a high seasoning of salt and pepper, ten drops of onion juice, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped mushrooms and one teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley. Fill well buttered timbale molds, stand in a pan of hot water and cook in a moderate oven until firm in the center. Serve with a good brown sauce, to which may be added chopped olives and mushrooms.

Swiss Rice Soup.

Wash thoroughly one-half of a cupful of rice, put in a kettle with two quarts of boiling water, add one tablespoonful of chopped onion, a tiny bit of mace, sprig of parsley and a scant teaspoonful of salt, and boil slowly until the rice is pulpy. Rub through a sieve and reheat to the boiling point. Add one tablespoonful of flour blended with a little cold milk; stir until thickened. Add pepper to taste, more salt, if needed, and simmer for five minutes. Beat two eggs, add one-half of a cupful of good cream. Draw the kettle to the side of the fire and pour this in slowly, stirring well; sprinkle in two tablespoonfuls of grater Swiss cheese and take immediately from the fire. As served, drop a pinch of chopped parsley over each plateful.

OUR Correspondents

Cowboy of Oregon says women may make mistakes, but he wants to be shown the man who has always voted right. He has lived 35 years in the mountains and on the cattle ranges of eastern Oregon. He says he would be ashamed to think that the mother who nursed him in infancy, toiled night and day for his comfort, gave him her sympathy and advice and was his loving friend and counselor as long as life lasted, did not have the sense to vote.

Wm. Ruth, Eugen City, Ore., is 84 years old, has taken the Blade 20 years and will continue as long as he can see to read. He belonged to the 35th Pennsylvania Volunteer infantry, called the Bloody 35th, and sometimes the ragged 35th. Mr. Ruth rides a bicycle.

J. C. Sexton, Asheville, N. C., writes of a photograph and a razor he picked up on the battlefield just after the Wilderness fight. The picture is of a Yankee captain, killed in that battle, and the razor probably belonged to him. His name Mr. Sexton never knew.

Mrs. L. E. Davis, Alpharetta, Georgia, is the widow of a Confederate soldier, and the same age as The Blade. She was born in October, 1836. She would like the poem, Soldiers' Return.

Mrs. Flora Northup, Spartansburg, Pa., is an invalid from rheumatism. If you have any cures, let her know, please.

If Nebraska Girl will write to Mrs. Emma Wilson, Richburg, N. Y., she will give her the desired information.

Happy of Pennsylvania wants Yellow Rose of California to write again as a woman who writes such noble thoughts cannot help but be a blessing to those about her. Happy also endorses the letters of Mary Young, Dark Eyes of West Virginia, Happy Ann of Ohio, and A Man from Michigan. Happy thinks Temperance Jack needs to have a little more respect for women.

"Thoughts first, then actions," says Aunt Betsy of Michigan. "If our thoughts are impure then we are impure, for as a man thinketh so is he. As parents we should teach our boys that we expect the same degree of purity in them that we do in our girls, as they are no less responsible for a girl's downfall than the girl herself." Aunt Betsy believes that if all the girls in a community would organize and bar from their society every young man who shows in any way that his thoughts are impure, they could do much to bring about a higher standard of purity in the masculine sex.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

Copyright, 1915, by the Press Publishing Co.

DON'T waste time trying to break a man's heart; be satisfied if you can just manage to chip it in a brand new place.

Telling an infatuated youth that he is "a dear boy, but entirely too young to talk of marriage" is a woman's favorite little way of pretending to extinguish a fire by throwing gasoline on it.

A bachelor likes your flattery delicately disguised and slightly diluted—but a married man can swallow it "straight" without a quiver.

Of course, a girl's first duty is to be kissable; but what encouragement is there to suffer at the dentist's, chew violet drops, resist potato salads and keep continually biting your lips, just in order to be kissed by a cross between the aroma of a cocktail and the flavor of a stale cigarette, beneath a whisk-broom rampant?

It is folly to try to win a man by letting him see that you are dead in love with him—because that is the particular kind of a "dead one" that doesn't appeal to any man.

In the School of Experience a man receives a practical education from his sisters, an advanced education from his wife, and then is astonished to discover that his daughter can put him through a "finishing course" that leaves him feeling limp and dizzy.

When a woman says she is "neutral" on the subject, she means that she doesn't care who beats the side she is against.

When a woman stops flirting and begins to pretend to "mother" every attractive man she meets, that is "the Dangerous Age"—dangerous for the man.

There is nothing like a real bona fide heartache to teach a woman how little hurt vanity amounts to.

Lives of Lovers in a Few Lines

MRS. GALT

Born October 14, 1872, in Wyethville, Va.

Is direct descendant of the Indian Princess Pocahontas.

Has eight brothers and sisters.

Still retains the good looks for which she was famous in her youth.

Is charming, tactful and intelligent.

Has devoted herself to charity rather than society conquests.

Runs her late husband's jewelry store and brings a "dot" of $300,000 to the President.

Loves baseball, golf, automobiling, good books and music.

Dresses well.

PRESIDENT WILSON

Born December 28, 1856, in Staunton, Va.

Spent his childhood and youth mostly in Georgia and South Carolina.

Educated in public schools, Davidson college, Princeton university, University of Virginia and Johns Hopkins University.

Married Helen Louis Axson of Savannah, June 24, 1885.

Taught history and economics at Bryn Mawr, Wesleyan and Princeton.

Elected governor New Jersey.

Elected President of the United States in 1912.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Good and Bad.

I think women should be allowed to vote, but I do not care much about it. I don't think it should hinder a woman's work very much though, just to go out and vote and come back again.

I know that there are some very instructive moving picture shows, but there are some degrading ones too. I do not believe in denouncing them altogether.

In my opinion there is nothing good to say of dancing at all.

I hate whiskey, and I cannot understand why so many people use it. I don't think it looks the least bit manly to see a boy drunk. I always think what a poor, weak, senseless creature that is.

"H. M. Tenn." voiced my sentiments exactly about frivolity.

"Tommy of Michigan's" letter was very interesting. I wish everyone would sign their full name.—Alvaretta Baldwin, McGuffey, Ohio

From Virginia.

I am a girl of 18 living on a farm in Patrick county, Virginia. Virginia is the mother of all states and is one of the most productive states in the union. It has good churches, schools, roads and much beautiful scenery, which makes it a pleasant place for anyone to live.

I am a member of the M. E. church, and also belong to the Temperance Army. Indeed I do not believe in the dance hall or liquor. But I believe a woman has the same right to vote as man, and I long to see the day when the women in old Virginia can go to the polls and vote. I am proud to say we have some good men in Virginia who believe in women voting. When I see a man who does not believe in a woman voting, I can assure you that his wife has a hard road to travel. Some men think that the woman's place is at home toiling with the little ones, or in the field with her hoe while they are at the polls. You will hear them say a woman was made as a helpmate to man.

If Aunt Martha don't object I would like to ask the Peace Page readers to write letters about the skating rink, telling whether it is a suitable place for young boys and girls to go or not. I'll give my opinion later With three cheers for living in a dry state.—Sadie from Virginia.

High Point.

I live in High Point, N. C., a small city of 15,000 inhabitants, situated on the Piedmont section of North Carolina on the Southern railroad. There are manufacturing establishments here of almost every kind. We also have good schools and many churches.

I enjoy reading good books and sewing. Daisy of the East, please write again; your letter was fine. I, too, am a lover of nature, but I love the beautiful springtime best of any time of the year. I lived in the country until the past four years. Ruth Miller, your letter was good. Wonder why we do not see more letters from North Carolina?—Pearl Sawyer, High Point, N. C.

SHORT AND SWEET

Bertha Walker, 17, Morgantown, W. Va., wishes to hear from Anna L Woods, Wis.

Jessie Armstrong, Sharpsburg, O., 13 says that they have a team of iron-gray horses that are so tame they will eat candy out of any child's hand without biting them.

Doyle O'Keefe, Sunfield, Ill., is a member of the Sunfield concert band composed of 15 young musicians.

Lelah Wright, Pensville, O., has a pet lamb named Golda.

Pearl R Facemire, Telsa, W. Va., wishes to hear from Midnight Fire Alarm, who is her twin.

Ruth Fisher, Margaret Warren, Mich., would like cards from the Blade cousins.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. C. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A DREAM

It is All Saints' eve and 8 o'clock. I am alone at the present time and, while waiting the coming of Halloween spirits, will write a few facts and fancies which occur to me.

No, Felix Jones, I never feel lonely, even when in the solitude of the forest, for the Creator is there and I love to contemplate His wonderful works and can say with the Psalmist, "When I consider the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou has ordained; what is man that thou are mindful of him, or the son of man that thou visitest him? For thou hast created him a little lower than the angels and crowned him with glory and honor."

Nine o'clock. I hear someone saying it is bedtime, but it is not for me.

Who has read The Harvester? And how many agree with me that Mrs. Porter characterized in David Langston a man but little lower than an angel? I do not say, as did the Dream Girl, "Was there ever another man like the Harvester?" but, instead, "Was there ever a man like the Harvester?" If there is, I think he must live away off on Mars. So, Mr. Mars Man, if you should get this message by wireless, there is one on earth waiting for your coming if you are like the Harvester man. You need not wait to build a house and plant flower gardens.

Here is a motto for the Mars man if he comes to live on earth:

"Live for something; have a purpose,
And that purpose keep in view.
Drifting like a helmless vessel
Thou canst ne'er o life be true.
Half the wrecks that strew life's ocean
If some star had been their guide
Might have now been riding safely
But they drifted with the tide."

Buckeye Mother, we would like to hear from you, also Mistigay and Missouri. It is time you were sending us another message. Raoul de Courbet.

Republican Bachelor, you seem to be very popular. If you don't watch out, some fair maid may get you next year. Addie, are you still living in Dastine? Night Hawk, how are you prospering? Eleven o'clock! I have been dozing and dreaming. Would you have the thoughts I had and see the vision that I saw?

It was summer time again and I was working in my flower garden very industriously, for it was almost sunset. Suddenly a golden light shone over the earth and sky. I paused to admire the glorious sight, and as I looked toward the golden west I heard someone call my name. It seemed but an instant till a tall, manly figure stood in front of me and, extending both hands, said: "Faith, Faith, I have come for you. Are you glad?" Then suddenly I awoke. Someone says this is a bad dream. I think it was only unsatisfactory but a pleasant one. Who knows but that man from Mars has already started for earth and may arrive any day?—Faith Counsel.

TRUE COMPANIONSHIP

My! Temperance Jack, you have "one awful grouch" against us women. Your letter shows us very plainly you are either a very badly henpecked husband or one of the girls of your town has given you the "drop," and you are venting your spite out on all the rest of us poor creatures.

I'd like to say something for equal suffrage, but I'll swan I can't think of one thing that hasn't been said. So I'll have to speak my little piece about something else. What shall it be? First, I want to say the Peace Page is very interesting. I seldom read is at all up until about a year ago. Now, that's the first thing I read. I think too many of us have "hitched our wagon to a star," don't you? For myself, I would much rather be an old maid than marry someone who did not come up to my ideals, although I do not ask that he be a perfect man. We all have our faults.

So many people make mistakes in getting married. That is, they have no thoughts or feelings in common. For instance, one of our neighbors, a school teacher, a pretty, intellectual, delicate girl, married a farmer, one of the kind that expects his wife to help in the field, stay at home always, even from church, hates music (his wife is a fine musician), won't even allow his wife a piano and thinks woman was made for work—nothing else. Rather a hopeless outlook for her, isn't it? I hope sometime I may meet a man who knows and understands what I mean without being told—one whose ideas are the same.—Wanda of Ohio.

POET'S CORNER

A CHRISTMAS HYMN

By Phillips Brooks.

O little town of Bethlehem,
How still we see thee lie;
Above thy deep and dreamless sleep
The silent stars go by;
Yet in the dark streets shineth
The everlasting light;
The hopes and fears of all the years
Are met in thee tonight.

For Christ is born of Mary;
And gathered all above,
While mortals sleep, the angels keep
Their watch of wond'ring love.
O morning stars, together
Proclaim the holy birth;
And praises sing to God the King,
And peace to men on earth.

How silently, how silently,
The wondrous gift is given!
So God imparts to human hearts
The blessings of His heaven.
No ear may hear His coming,
But in this world of sin,
Where meek souls will receive Him still,
The dear Christ enters in.

O holy Child of Bethlehem,
Descend to us, we pray;
Cast out our sins and enter in,
Be born in us today.
We hear the Christmas angels
The great glad tidings tell;
O come to us, abide with us,
Our Lord Emmanuel.

CHRISTMAS CAROL

By Edmund H. Sears.

It came up a midnight clear,
That glorious song of old,
From angels bending near the earth
To touch their harps of gold;
"Peace on earth, good will to men
From heaven's all-gracious King"—
The world in solemn stillness lay
To hear the angels sing.

And ye, beneath life's crushing load,
Whose forms are bending low,
Who toil along the climbing way
With painful steps and slow,
Look now! for glad and golden hours
Come swiftly on the wing;—
Oh, rest beside the weary road
And hear the angels sing!

THE CHRISTMAS PUDDING

(A Recipe.)

Take some human nature—as you find it,
The commonest variety will do—
Put a little graciousness behind it,
And a lump of charity—or two.
Squeeze in just a drop of moderation,
Half as much frugality—or less.
Add some very fine consideration,
Strain off all of poverty's distress.
Pour some milk of human kindness in it,
Put in all the happiness you can,
Stir it up with laughter every minute,
Season with good will toward every man.
Set it on the fire of heart's affection,
Leave it till the jolly bubbles rise,
Sprinkle it with kisses for confection,
Sweeten with a look from loving eyes.
Flavor it with children's merry chatter,
Frost it with the snow of wintry dells,
Place it on a holly-garnished platter
And serve it with the song of Christmas bells.

THE DREAM SHIP

By Miriam S. Clark.

A sweet little ship stole up from the south
With a cargo of baby dreams;
Of dolls and kittens and warm little mittens,
And rose-colored peppermint creams;
A wee wind wafted it on its way,
And it sailed along, at the end of day,
Down the sleepy streets where the lights were lit,
To leave each child some wonderful bit.

"Oh, hush little child, if you want a dream,
You must close your eyes—ah, yes!
For the dream ship carries a gift for you
More lovely than you could guess;
Perhaps a moon will shine all day,
Perhaps a gown of color gray,
Or a queer little fish
In a silver dish—
Sail away, little boat, and away!"

HE FAILS WHO CLIMBS TO POWER AND PLACE

He fails who climbs to power and place,
Up the pathway of disgrace;
He fails not who makes truth his cause,
Nor bends to win the crowd's applause;
He fails not who stakes his all
Upon the right, and dares to fail;
What though the living bless or blame?
For him the long success of fame.
—Richard Watson Gilder.

STRUGGLE UPWARD

The mountain side is rugged
Which leads to heights of fame;
But climb and struggle upward,
And chisel out your name.

The way is rock and thorn strewn,
With many a foe to face;
But each step helps you upward,
And the goal is worth the race.

THE FARMER

The king may rule o'er land and sea,
The lord may live right royally,
The soldier ride in pomp and pride,
The sailor roam o'er ocean wide;
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer, he must feed them all.

The writer thinks, the poet sings,
The craftsmen fashion wondrous things;
The doctor heals, the lawyer pleads,
The miner follows the precious leads;
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer, he must feed them all.

The merchant, he may buy and sell,
The teacher do his duty well,
But men may toil through busy days,
Or men may stroll through pleasant ways;
From king to beggar, whate'er befall,
The farmer, he must feed them all.

The farmer's trade is one of worth;
He's partner with the sky and earth—
He's partner with the sky and rain,
And no man loses for his gain;
And men may rise, and men may fall,
The farmer, he must feed them all.

God bless the man who sows the wheat,
Who finds us milk and fruit and meat;
May his purse be heavy, his heart be light,
His cattle and corn and all go right;
God bless the seeds his hands let fall,
The farmer, he must feed them all.

THE BRAVE AT HOME

By T. Buchanan Read.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash
With smile that well her pain dissembles,
The while beneath her drooping lash
One starry teardrop hangs and trembles;
Though heaven alone records the tear,
And Fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As e'er bedewed the field of glory.

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
'Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
What, though her heart be rent asunder,
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of death around him rattle,
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of battle!

The mother who conceals her grief
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on Freedom's field of honor.

SEVENTY

By Mrs. M. Adele Hazlett.

Three score and ten, and they say I am old,
But, is not my heart young? Are my pulses cold?
Are not moonlight and starlight and beautiful sky
Yet dearer and sweeter as years hurry by?
Is not verdant earth, with its seasons of flowers,
More wonderful far than in youth's careless hours?

As I stand on the summit of life's sunny mount,
Few regrets are behind me, before me no doubt;
The past is a picture where verdure and bloom
Leave no space for sadness, for sorrow or gloom;
While the future, all wrapped in a marvelous sheen
Of roseate clouds where no tempest is seen,
Just lifts its light curtains of azure and gold
To give me a glimpse of what's due when I'm old.

Brother mine, sister mine, come stand at my side,
In fine manly courage, in womanly pride;
Let the world its thin slice of cold sympathy give;
We are not here to die; earth hath taught us to live!
Even now, as glad spirits each other we greet
For our bodies have dropped like worn robes at our feet.

Where is heaven? 'Tis all of creation's wide range;
With thought to convey we may instantly change
From one rolling world to another, and view
Suns and systems unnumbered the universe thru.
For eye hath not seen, and ear hath not heard;
The heart of no dweller on earth hath been stirred
By the wonders and beauties which God hath prepared
For those who, in labors, for others have shared;
And obedient love unto Him who hath given
Them power to possess all the glories of heaven

Old? Old, did you say How can I be old?
With eternity's marvels about to unfold,
In unending reviews, everlasting delights—
Ever changing surprises, sweet sounds and pure sights—
All the spheres pulsing music, all spirit-filled space
Giving back, in soft cadence, due praise to the grace
Of the God, of it all; no night and no tears—
No parting of friendships; no griefs and no fears.
Oh, the future flings wide its great doors, and I know
Why my glad soul is singing: I'm young—let me go!

THE WATERFALL

There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast,
The desert and illimitable air,
Lone wandering, but not lost.

He who, from zone to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright.
—Wm. C. Bryant.

Merry Christmas

Once more, at Christmas, we come together in renewal of bonds of friendliness. Our family grows each year, and we feel the bonds widening even as they hold us more firmly.

The spirit of Christmas is the guiding star of the year, even as the wise men of old were led to pay homage to a babe in a manger.

It was the luminous countenance of a child which transfigured that dreary place, and falling upon the world-weary features of the old men, made them as the faces of angels.

Take, then, light for your Christmas symbol.

May the light of love shine in your faces, to the blessed cheering of all dark and dreary souls who pass your way. Establish a radiance in your heart as you would set a candle in your window, that all who look may be glad It is the birthday of a King, who is better pleased with our gifts of daily love and kindliness than as if we gave Him half our fortune.

With every good wish for the best Christmas happiness of every man, woman and child of our dear family and with all my love, your friend, Martha Holden.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question: that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interets to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithemetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the quetsion is of general interest we will reply in print.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Please give the amount of revenue received from imports during the last year of President Taft's administration and the amount from those received in 1914.—R. B. J., McGuire, N. C.

In 1912, the last year of President Taft's administration the revenue derived from imports was $311,257,348. In 1914 the customs amounted to $292,128,528.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE STATES

Please give the names of states which have woman suffrage at present.—M. C. A., Midkiff, W. Va.

In the United States women possess equal suffrage rights with men at all elections in Wyoming, established in 1869; in Colorado in 1893; in Utah in 1896; in Idaho in 1896; in Washington in 1910; in California in 1911; in Arizona, Kansas and Oregon in 1912; in Nevada and Montana in 1914.

During 1913 the territorial legislature of Alaska granted full suffrage to women, and the state legislature of Illinois extended all the franchise rights within its power to bestow, namely for all offices not created by the state constitutions. This includes presidential electors, certain county and state offices and all municipal offices except justices of the peace.

In the 1914 election woman suffrage was defeated in five out of the seven states which voted on such an amendment to their respective constitutions. The states where it was defeated were Nebraska, Ohio, Missouri, North Dakota and South Dakota. In 1915 woman suffrage was defeated in New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Women have school suffrage in Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin and Alaska. In Iowa women may vote at all school and municipal elections upon any proposition or increase the tax levies.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Kindly print a brief sketch of the life of George Washington.—W. L. W., Hatcher, W. Va.

George Washington was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, February 22, 1732, and died December 14, 1799. At the age of 16 he left school and became a surveyor. The first striking public event of his life was his trip as a messenger from the Virginian to the French governor in 1753-1754. The following summer he fought a battle at Great Meadows, ushering in the French and Indian war. The next year he served on Braddock"s staff at Monongahela. He continued in the army until 1759, in which same year he married and entered the Virginia House of Burgesses. For several years he led the life of a planter. He was appointed commander - in - chief of the army in 1775. After a succession of defeats Washington surprised the country by his work at Trenton and victory at Princeton. In the autumn of 1777 his army, though defeated at Brandywine and Germantown, kept a large British force occupied. Then came the gloomy winter at Valley Forge and the cabal of Conway and Gates. The battle of Monmouth was won in the summer, after which active hostilities drifted to the south. In 1781 Washington showed his qualities as a general in his secret and rapid march from the Hudson to Chesapeake bay, a march which resulted in the fall of Yorktown. In 1783 he resigned his commission to congress at Annapolis. Four years later he presided over the federal convention. He was then elected unanimously president, and was inaugurated in 1789. He served in this office for eight years. Perhaps even his greatness was better shown by his conduct as president than by his generalship. When war with France seemed imminent in 1798, he was appointed lieutenant-general, but died soon after at Mt. Vernon.

GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE

I would like to have a biography of General Nathaniel Greene published.—J. E. G., Warrenton, Ore.

Nathaniel Greene, the American soldier, was born at Patowamut, Warwick county, R. I., August 7, 1742; he died at Mulberry Grove, Ga., June 19, 1786. His father was a leading preacher among the Quakers. Nathaniel was brought up as a Quaker, and trained from childhood to work on the farm and at the forge. He was a diligent student in the face of obstacles, and in the course of time became familiar with ancient and English history, geometry, law, and moral and political science. He joined a military company in 1774, and was commissioned brigadier general in 1775. He was active in the engagement of Dorchester Heights and was made major general in 1776. He fought at Trenton and Princeton and saved the American forces from defeat at Brandywine by a rapid march and skilful management. He commanded the left wing at Germantown, skillfully covering the retreat, and in 1778 was appointed quartermaster general while retaining his rank in the field. He presided at the trial of Major Andre. In 1780 he succeeded Gates in the command of the northern forces. One of his detachments, under General Morgan, having gained a decisive victory at Cowpen, Greene joined him with reinforcements and attacked Cornwallis at Guilford Court House. He then began a brilliant campaign in South Carolina, engaging Lord Rawdon at Camden, capturing Forts Watson, Motte and Granby, regaining Orangeburg, Augusta and Fort Ninety-six, and winning a decisive victory at Eutaw Springs. Soon afterward a detachment under General Wayne took possession of Savannah and Greene occupied Charleston. He disbanded his troops in 1783. By his skill in military maneuvers he proved himself one of the most brilliant generals of that period, second only to Washington.

INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE

Please tell why a traveler loses a day in going from America to China.—V. L. M., Monterey, Va.

The international line is imaginary, and is drawn through the Pacific ocean somewhat irregularly, but tending in a general northerly and southerly direction and separating the islands of the ocean in such a way that all those which lie to the east of it carry the same date as the United States, while all those which lie on the west of it carry the same date as Japan and Australia. The nature of this line may be made by the following illustration: A traveler leaves New York city at noon on Sunday and proceeds westward just as fast as the earth turns in apparent westward progress with such precision that he keeps it always directly south of him. It will be noon, therefore, at every place he passes. If, however, he asks the day of the week at every point of his journey he will be told that it is Sunday at all points in the United States, and even as far west as Hawaii. This can not hold true indefinitely, however, because when he has gone entirely around the world and has returned to New York he will have been gone 24 hours, and will therefore be told that it is Monday noon. Yet it has always been the same day to him, and there must have been some place on the journey where he was told for the first time that the day was Monday instead of Sunday At this place, if he wishes to be in accord with the people he meets, he must arbitrarily change his day from Sunday to Monday. Mariners are in the habit of making the change upon crossing the 180th meridian from Greenwich, England, but this fact is of no service to us if we wish to compare the date carried on one of the Pacific islands with the corresponding date (say) at New York, because the mariners pay no attention to the local dates on the islands that they pass. The ideal way to find out where the date actually does change would be to canvass the entire Pacific so as to find out what date is actually in use on every one of the islands bearing at some given instant. A line drawn from pole to pole in such a manner as to keep all islands bearing one date on one side and all islands bearing the other date on the other side would afford a perfectly definite basis for the comparison of dates and would be the true "international date line." No such canvass has been made. As a general rule it may be said that the date now in use upon most of the different islands or groups is the date which results from the one carried there by the European or American colonists, and this date will presumably come from the east or the west. This is not true universally, however, because arbitrary changes are known to have been made in a number of cases. One example of this was in the case of Alaska. When it was purchased by the United States the date in use there was made to conform with the one used in our country.

PROHIBITION STATES

Please give the names of the prohibition states of this country.—B. P., Midkiff, W. Va.

According to the latest statistics the following states have statewide prohibition; Alabama, since July 1, 1915; Arizona, since January 1, 1915; Georgia since the fall of 1915; Kansas since 1880; Maine since 1884; Mississippi for several years; North Carolina since May 26 1908; North Dakota for several years; Oklahoma, since it was admitted in 1907; Tennessee, since July 1, 1909; and West Virginia.

The following states have passed prohibition measures for the state, to go into effect on the dates named: Arkansas, January 1, 1916; Colorado, January 1, 1916; Idaho, January 1, 1916; Iowa January 1, 1916; Oregon, January 1, 1916; South Carolina, December 31, 1916; Virginia, November 1, 1916; Washington January 1, 1916.

SUFFRAGE WORKERS

Please give the names of prominent women who are supporting woman suffrage.—S. E. C., Walla Walla, Wash.

Among the most prominent woman suffrage workers, who hold offices in various suffrage organizations are Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, Millicent Garnett Fawcett of London, Annie Furuhjeim of Finland, Mrs. Stanton Coit of London, Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Boston, Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw of New York, Jane Addams of Chicago, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge of Lexington, Ky., Katherine B. Davis of New York, Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald of Massachusetts, Mrs. Henry W. Rogers of Connecticut, Mrs. Helen G. Miller of Missouri, Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York, Mrs. Nicholas Shaw Fraser of Geneseo, N. Y., Mrs. H. W. Cannon of New York, Mrs. E. M. Childs of New York, Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe of Tacoma, Wash., Mrs. Bertha E. Kittilsen of Tacoma, Wash., Dr. Cora S. King of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Charles P. Howland, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Miss Mary G. Hay and Mrs. Howard Mansfield, all of New York.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Please give the membership of the principal fraternal organizations.—J. H., Hughey, W. Va.

The membership of the principal fraternal organizations in the United States and Canada is as follows:

Free Masons, 1,671,427; Odd Fellows, 1,609,696; Modern Woodmen of America, 908,139; Knights of Pythias, 725,009; Independent Order of Rechabites, 701,040; Order of Eastern Star, 700,000; Woodmen of the World, 692,447; International Order of Good Templars, 620,000; Loyal Order of Moose, 615,846; Improved Order of Red Men, 495,954; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, 426,479; Order of Eagles, 400,000; Royal Arch Masons, 364,773; Ancient Order of United Workmen, 350,000; Knights of Columbus, 327,750; Order of Owls, 297,642; The Maccabees, 279,614; Ancient Order of Hibernians, 250,000; Royal Arcanum, 248,190; Knights Templar, 222,985; Foresters of America, 222,182; Independent Order of Foresters, 218,074; Junior Order of United American Mechanics, 205,405; B'rith Abraham Order, 200,760; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, 200,500; Brotherhood of American Yeomen, 177,794; Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, 171,618; Loyal Orange Institution, 150,000; Knights and Ladies of Security, 144,103; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, 141,025; Tribe of Ben Hur, 105,943; Order of Orioles, 97,605; Daughters of Liberty, 90,549; Protected Home Circle 87,376; Knights of the Golden Eagle, 81,992; Fraternal Aid Union, 80,000; Mystic Workers of the World, 78,220; Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, 74,000; Court of Honor, 73,563; Order of Gleaners, 72,000; Improved Order of Heptasophs 70,110; Knights and Ladies of Honor, 67,500; Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, 63,700; National Union, 62,483; Knights of the Modern Maccabees, 61,863; New England Order of Protection, 54,672; Herman's Sons, 52,000; Daughters of America, 50,000; Ladies of the Modern Maccabees, 49,943; Ancient Order of Foresters, 44,698; Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, 38,447; Knights of Malta, 36,000; United Order of American Mechanics, 34,414; Fraternal Brotherhood, 33,041; Order of United Ancient Druids, 32,487; Royal League, 32,052; Sons of St. George, 32,000; smaller organizations, 205,410. This makes a total of 15,674,220.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT

Please publish the oration of Robert Ingersoll at the funeral of James G. Blaine.—W. G. M., Poors Knob, N. C.

Ingersoll's famous oration on Blaine was not made at his funeral but at the Republican convention in 1876 when he nominated Blaine for the presidency of the United States. It is as follows:

Massachusetts may be satisfied with the loyalty of Benjamin H. Bristow; so am I, but if any man nominated by this convention cannot carry the grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts by 75,000 majority, I would advise them to sell out Faneuil hall as a Democratic headquarters. I would advise them to take from Bunker Hill that old monument of glory.

The Republicans of the United States demand as their leader in the great contest of 1876 a man of intelligence, a man of integrity, a man of well-known and approved political opinions. They demand a statesman; they demand a reformer after, as well as before, the election. They demand a politician in the highest, broadest and best sense—a man of superb moral courage. They demand a man acquainted with public affairs—with the wants of the people—with not only the requirements of the hour, but with the demands of the future. They demand a man broad enough to comprehend the relations of this government to the other nations of the earth. They demand a man well versed in the powers, duties, and prerogatives of each and every department of this government. They demand a man who will sacredly preserve the financial honor of the United States—one who knows enough to know hat the national debt must be paid through the prosperity of this people; one who knows enough to know that all the financial theories in the world cannot redeem a single dollar; one who knows enough to know that all the money must be made, not by law, but by labor; one who knows enough to know that the people of the United States have the industry to make the money and the honor to pay it over just as fast as they make it.

The Republicans of the United States demand a man who knows that prosperity and resumption, when they come, must come together; that when they come, they will come hand in hand past the open furnace doors; hand in hand by the chimneys filled with eager fire—greeted and grasped by the countless sons of toil.

This money has to be dug out of the earth. You cannot make it by passing resolutions in a political convention.

The Republicans of the United States want a man who knows that this government should protect every citizen at home and abroad; who knows that any government that will not defend its defenders and protect its protectors is a disgrace to the map of the world. They demand a man who believes in the eternal separation and divorcement of church and school. They demand a man whose political reputation is spotless as a star; but they do not demand that their candidate shall have a certificate of moral character signed by a Confederate congress. The man who has in full, heaped, and rounded measure, all these qualifications is the present grand and gallant leader of the Republican party—James G. Blaine.

Our country, crowned with the vast and marvelous achievements of the first century, asks for a man worthy of the past and prophetic of her future; asks for a man who has the audacity of genius; asks for a man who has the grandest combination of heart, conscience, and brain beneath her flag. Such a man is James G. Blaine.

For the Republican host, led by this intrepid man, there can be no defeat.

This is a grand year; a year filled with recollections of the Revolution, filled with the proud and tender memories of the past, with the sacred legends of liberty; a year in which the sons of freedom will drink from the fountains of enthusiasm; a year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in congress what our soldiers won upon the field; a year in which we call for the man who has torn from the throat of treason the tongue of slander—for the man who has snatched the mask of Democracy from the hideous face of Rebellion—for the man who, like an intellectual athlete, has stood in the arena of debate and challenged all comers, and who is still a total stranger to defeat.

Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen foreheads of the defamers of his country and the maligners of his honor. For the Republicans to desert this gallant leader now is as though an army should desert their general upon the field of battle.

James G. Blaine is now, and has been for years, the bearer of the sacred standard of the Republican party. I call it sacred, because no human being can stand beneath its folds without becoming and without remaining free.

Gentlemen of the convention, in the name of the great republic, the only republic that ever existed upon the earth; in the name of all her defenders and of all her supporters; in the name of all her soldiers living; in the name of all her soldiers dead upon the field of battle; and in the name of those who perished in the skeleton clutch of famine at Andersonville and Libby—whose suffering he so vividly remembers, Illinois—Illinois nominates for the next President of this country that prince of parliamentarians, that leader of leaders, James G. Blaine.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Please tell me something about the Campbellites, or Disciples of Christ.—I. R. B., Cherry Tree, Pa.

The Disciples of Christ is the name of a religious denomination called sometimes the Christian church or Church of Christ and sometimes the Campbellites. In 1809 a movement began in western Pennsylvania which was the origin of this church. Thomas Campbell, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian minister, and his son, Alexander, led the movement. In 1811 the first congregation was organized at Brush Run, Pa. Later society became convinced that immersion was the only scriptural form of baptism and was received into the Redstone Baptist association. It soon discontinued the relation. A distinguishing feature of the reformation urged later by the Disciples was baptism for the remission of sins, or the doctrine that it was the divine plan to impart through baptism as assurance of pardon. Another characteristic is the weekly communion after the example of the primitive church. Essentially the difference in theological views of the Disciples and other denominations is slight. Their policy is congregational.

MISCELLANEOUS

M. S., Syracuse, Ind.—Your question is not of general interest, and cannot be answered.

E. E. N., Grand Ledge, Mich.—President Wilson's private secretary, Tumulty, is a Catholic.

E. P., Raymond, Kan.—Before sailing for a foreign country, every American citizen must now obtain passports from the state department. Application with photographs must reach the department five days before sailing. laws of your state.

PLAN HOMES FOR VETERANS

Surviving Canadian Soldiers to Be Given Vacant Lands.

A recent publication of the Dominion department of immigration shows that only 144,789 immigrants arrived in Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915. From Great Britain there were 42,276, as compared with 142,622 in the previous year, and from the United States 59,779, as compared with 107,530 in 1913-14.

The problem of immigration after the war is already being discussed in Canada and Great Britain, and plans are already under consideration for the the settlement of returned soldiers on the vacant lands of the Dominion of Canada as well as of other oversea countries of the British empire.

THE LONELY DOGS OF BELGIUM

Pierre Mille, who is often called "the French Kipling," records one of the most poignant of the lesser tragedies of the war in his little book, "Joffre Chaps." A refugee from a town in Flanders which has been wrecked by the shells of the invaders, tells him of the homesickness that led him to revisit his ruined home and of his impressions in the city of desolation.

HIS WHOLE BODY SEEMS ONE TREMOR OF GLADNESS

I AM just like you," he said. "When I went back there from Holland I knew quite well that I shouldn't feel things so much, because I knew what to expect. I did not even mind when I found the greater part of my house had fallen into the cellar. I should never have thought one could become so indifferent to one's own suffering. That is probably because the disaster is too great, too far reaching and universal. A man says to himself, 'Of course, so-and-so has happened!' Or maybe his understanding fails, it is too much for human understanding, something in the nature of a tremendous noise that momentarily deafens one. But there was one thing I saw that tore my very heart-strings. I had looked at everything without tears, and yet as I looked at this one thing I felt them rising to my eyes.

"Oh, it was nothing, nothing at all. One feels ashamed, in fact, at minding so much.

Waiting for the Master.

"Of course you know that everyone keeps a dog in that part of the country, either for shooting or as a watch-dog, or as a pet; it's the same everywhere, of course. And when all the people were murdered or fled from the place, the dogs were left behind; they stayed in the ruined town. How they managed to find food I cannot tell; they caught rats, I suppose, and went far out into the country hunting, but they returned as quickly as they could and waited all together along the road at the entrance to the town.

"There were two or three hundred of them of all descriptions, hounds, spaniels, sheep dogs, fox terriers and tiny, ridiculous pet dogs. There they were with their heads all turned in the same direction, with a look of passionate, intense and melancholy expectation. Waiting! What for? Oh, that was easy to see.

A Man Without a Helmet.

"Sometimes one of the refugees in Holland would decide to return to his town. The longing to be in his own country, to know what was left of his home, to search among the ruins, was stronger than his fear or hate. And then sometimes, sometimes one of the dogs would recognize his master! His dog!

"Picture the scene to yourself! With pricked-up ears and straining eyes they see far away along the road to Holland a man coming, a man without a peaked helmet, without a uniform. Then what excitement, painful and intense, among all the poor brutes straining their eyes to see—dogs have not very good sight—and sniffing, sniffing, with their noses that are so much more reliable that their eyes. Then the leap forward, the great bound of the dog who smells his master; his mad, wild rush along the torn-up road with its great pits dug by the shells, its ruts made by the transport wagons and its lines of trenches. Then comes his loud cry of joy, as, with wagging tail, bounding feet and caressing tongue, his whole body seems one tremor of gladness!

"That dog never leaves the man's side, for fear of losing him. For a day or two days he stays close beside him, without food if need be, and then goes away with him.

"But you should see the others, when he goes. There they are, still on the road, still at their posts. And when they see the departure of their comrade, the comrade who has found what they still desperately wait for, and will wait until death overtakes them, they lift up their heads with long-drawn howls and great wails that fill the air and continue until dog and man disappear from view. Then they cease their cries, but do not stir. They are there hoping.

"When you see this, you must weep, monsieur, weep bitterly, as they do. Please excuse me."

WHERE THE DEAD LIE THICKEST

Thousands of Germans and French Fell in the Attack on Nancy == Mountain Pass a Charnel House

Pont-a-Mousson, France, Dec. 10.—(Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—French Lorraine is the greatest cemetery in the world. Colonies of dead, marked by lines of crude wooden crosses, lie everywhere under newly formed sod at the edges of woods and thickets and in ravines—Germans and French. The shifting of battle scenes may be traced by following them. They are thickest there where was fought the great battle for Nancy that began with the retreat of the French from Morhange and reached its climax during the battle of the Marne. The number has been continually swelled since in the 14 months' struggle in the Woevre and the Vosges.

Saint Genevieve, Essey, the Amances, the Heights of Cuittes, Velaine, Gerbevillers of the Grand Couronna de Nancy, Etain, the Eparges, the Bois Brule, the Bois Apremont, the Bois Saint Mansuy, and the Bois Le Pretre in the Woevre are so many cemeteries, nearly all of them with crosses bearing names already illustrious. Lionel Rieux, the poet, lies at Essey; Paul Vial, who received a bullet in his heart, in the Saint Mansuy woods. Among the French buried at Gerbeviller is Jean Martin, one of the most promising pupils of the French art school at Rome; he fell with the heroic handful of chasseurs that held the Mortagne there against 40,000 Germans during the 11 hours. Marcell Drouet is among those who lie at the summit of the Samogneux hill.

The Tomb of the Regiment.

The dead lie thickest perhaps at the Loisy Gap. After the Germans had captured Nomeny and Pont-a-Mousson, they sent a regiment to force this passage between two heights of Amance: "If we can hold French infantry. That gap became the tomb of the entire regiment. The cemetery of St. Genevieve is not so dense but far more extended than that of the Loisy Gap. The Germans, forced by the resistance of the company of infantry at Loisy to try for a flank movement around the heights of Sainte Genevieve, obtained a success before the heights of Cuittes, where French crosses predominate. It was then, thinking he saw the route opening up for his troops, the Emperor of Germany issued his famous order of the day: "Tomorrow in Nancy." Sainte Genevieve was still between His Majesty's troops and the Lorraine capital; it is today the cemetery of most of them. The French, too, fell in such numbers there as to disquiet the officers, who called the attention of Commandant M. to the losses.

"No matter," replied the commandant, "we won't give an inch." It required an order from the general to induce him to take up a stronger position a little in the rear.

During the attacks upon the plateau of Amance, captured on the seventh and retaken by General Duball on the eighth, Emperor William is said to have observed the action from the edge of the Morel Woods, behind which were concealed the 10,000 horsemen of the Prussian Guard—his escort into Nancy. Velaine fell and Uhlan and Bavarian infantry surged into the passage between the two heighths of Amance. "If we can hold out the day it will be a miracle," said the French general in command. The three-inchers increased their fire to the maximum speed just then and mowed those Uhlans and Bavarians down before they could debouch from the defile; they lie there today in serried ranks over which a weedy sod has formed. The 10,000 cavalry of the guard galloped off toward Metz, and a parliamentarian with a white flag asked "In the name of His Majesty" for an armistice of 24 hours to bury the dead.

"In 24 hours," replied the French general, "when the emperor shall have given sepulchre to his thousands of dead, we shall be ready for him again."

Flowers on the Graves.

An estimated proportion of three Germans to one Frenchman buried in the battlefields of the Grand Couronne de Nancy, extending in a semi-circle from Gerbevillers to Pont-a-Mousson on the east bank of the Moselle, naturally takes no account of the thousands of Bavarians dead removed at night by rail toward Metz, after the battle of Sainte Genevieve, which decided the issues of the struggle for Nancy; nor does it comprise the heavy death roll of the French in annexed Lorraine, just over the frontier, in the disaster of Morhange.

The evidence of those who have visited all the battlefields of Lorraine and those who helped pick up the dead after the battle of Nancy tends to the belief that taking the French dead in German Lorraine and the German dead carried from the field of battle, there is no exaggeration in the estimate of three Germans to one Frenchman as the proportion of those killed in the operations in the attack and defense of Nancy.

Pious hands are caring for these cemeteries, even so close to the battle-front that the German heavy artillery often rakes up the sod and sends the crosses flying in splinters. Flowers are planted on all the French graves and the tri-color floats over many of them. The graves of the Germans are sacredly protected but not decorated.

NAVY REPORT TO WILSON STOLEN

Got Into Hands of Captain Boy-Ed and Precipitated Withdrawal.

New York, Dec. 16.—A story of international intrigue involving the theft of a secret document on the American navy, was told here yesterday.

A confidential report, stolen from government sources, is said to have reached the hands of Capt. Boy-Ed, naval attache of the German embassy, who recently was recalled by the kaiser at the request of the administration. Then followed an investigation at the direct order of President Wilson, in the course of which an aid to Boy-Ed confessed the manner in which the document was obtained. This, it is admitted, led to Boy-Ed's recall.

A number of weeks ago President Wilson requested that a thorough inquiry be made as to the preparedness of the United States navy, especially in regard to the amount of ammunition on hand and the facilities for getting more.

Boy-Ed Gets Report.

That report was submitted to him, apparently, for consideration by the cabinet, though it was not submitted.

The document reached several persons and may have been mislaid for a few minutes or left unguarded. At any rate, the report or its contents were obtained, and a complete report, through devious channels, finally reached the German naval attache. That was about three weeks ago, before the recall of Capt. Boy-Ed and Von Papen was requested by Secretary Lansing.

Wilson Orders Probe.

In some manner it became known to certain officials in Washington that Capt. Boy-Ed had obtained possession of the document. President Wilson was apprised of the fact, it is said, and within 30 minutes ordered an investigation into the leak.

DOESN'T LIKE HYMN

Emperor William of Germany hates the "Marseillaise." Since he came to the throne William II has never allowed the French national hymn to be played at his court or at any of the state theaters or by any German naval or military band. If he entertained the French ambassador at dinner, the musicians used to be told to play the "Marche St. Denis."

WINDMILLS MAY BE USED FOR POWER IN COLD NORTH

The mission settlement at Mt. Hope, 100 miles north of the arctic circle, in Alaska, is contemplating the installation of an electric lighting plant to be driven by large windmills. During the long arctic winter the steady winds in that region seldom fall below 20 miles an hour, which is ample for driving the power plant. Since fuel of any kind is exceedingly expensive in that region, the power will serve the dual purpose of illuminating and heating.

More than 4,500,000 gray squirrels were killed last year in Siberia for their fur.

Minnesota's 1914 poultry and egg output was valued at $35,000,000.

REVENUE BILLS MAY HIT INCOME

Author of Law Says He Can Rearrange It to Produce $75,000,000 More.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Strong opposition which has arisen in Democratic ranks to the President's suggestion for special taxes on gasoline, automobiles and bank checks, may result instead in additional taxes on incomes and special taxes on beer, whisky and tobacco.

Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, a member of the ways and means committee, said today he could rearrange the income tax law, which he drafted, to make it yield an additional $75,000,000 a year without making it burdensome. Representative Rainey, another member of the committee, suggested that additional taxes totaling $100,000,000 a year could b obtained from beer, whisky and tobacco.

Mr. Hull explained that the collections from the income tax, both industrial and corporation, would be heavier during the present fiscal year because of the great profits coming to this country from European purchases and by reason of improved general business. A reduction in the exemption and an increase in the surtax, each of them slight, would bring a much greater revenue into the treasury than under the present rates.

From these sources it was suggested, the government could get between $200,000,000 additional revenue. Some of the Democratic party would be averse to the danger of discontent growing out of the levying of special taxes on certain cles of necessity, such as automobiles, gasoline and bank checks.

Will Consider Sugar Dates.

Early in January congress will consider the form of resolution desired to carry along the existing tax of 1 cent a pound on raw sugar. Under the present law this tax will be taken off May 1 next, and sugar will go on the free list. The one cent a pound duty yields about $42,000,000 which is desired to be kept for the treasury.

After the preparedness program has been advanced to a point where it can be ascertained definitely the amount of additional revenue which will be needed by the government for this special purpose and for general use, the ways and means committee will bring forth additional revenue legislation. During the formation of the preparedness program the committee will be granting hearings to those who may want to be heard in opposition to suggested taxes.

WHAT IMPLOSION IS

An implosion, as the term indicates is the direct opposite of an explosion. The conditions most favorable for the production of an implosion exist at great depths in the sea. At 2,000 fathoms the pressure is, roughly speaking, about two and a half tons to the square inch, a pressure that is seven times greater than that exerted by steam upon the piston of a power engine.

LEARN TO PLAY PIANO OR ORGAN IN A FEW HOURS

A Detroit musician has invented a wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in an hour or two.

Send us your name and address on a postal card or in a letter, and we shall send you our guide and free sheets of music, absolutely free of charge.

Address: Numeral Method Music Co., 801-E Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich.

Where there's a will there's a way. You have the will, we have the way. LET'S GET TOGETHER

A Post Card will bring you full information how to establish yourself in a profitable business that will bring you

A Permanent Income

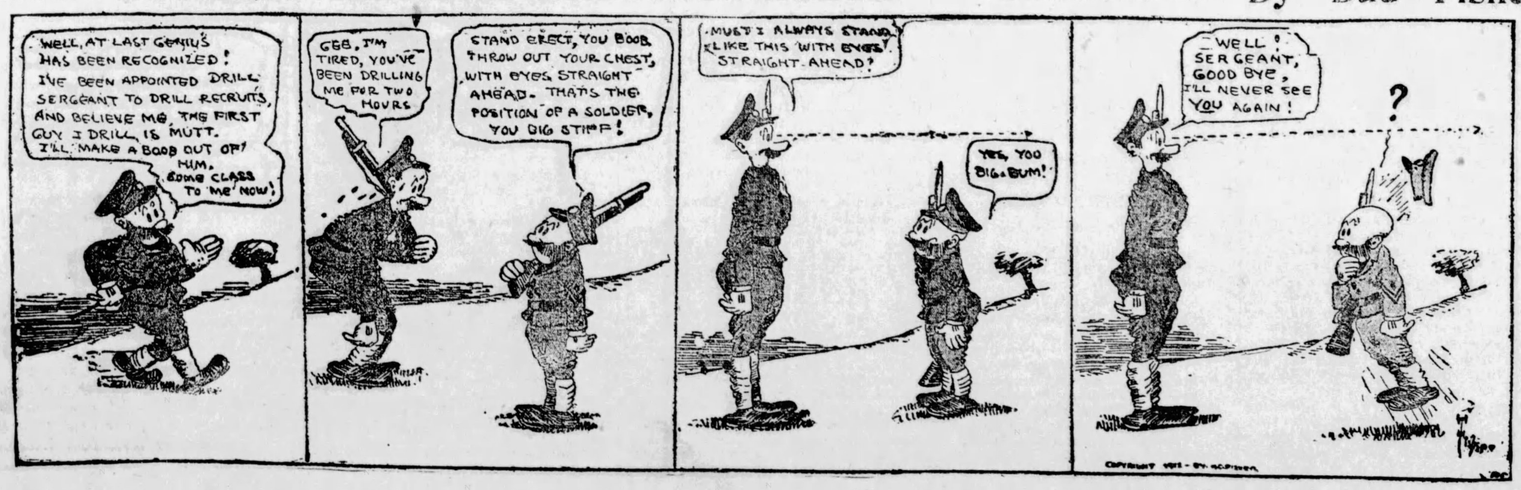
Whole or part time. Man or woman. No capital required—we furnish everything. Address Brooks, Agent, 2057 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HEART DISEASE, $2.50 TREATMENT. Free—Dr. Miles, the heart specialist, will send a free trial and remarkable Special Personal Treatment Free to those having Enlarged, Valvular, Rheumatic Heart, Dropsy, Weak, Fatty or Nervous Heart; Short Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Beat, Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Wonderful success. Many so-called "incurable" cured after 5 to 20 years of doctors failed. Write now for Free Trial, Book and Remarkable Cures from your state. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Dept. H, Elkhart, Indiana. 603 to 613 Main Street.

MUTT AND JEFF == Believe Me, Mutt Spoke a Mouthful of Truth at That

(Copyright, 1915, by H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office.)

By "Bud" Fisher


WELL, AT LAST GENIUS HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED! I'VE BEEN APPOINTED DRILL SERGEANT TO DRILL RECRUITS, AND BELIEVE ME, THE FIRST GUY I DRILL IS MUTT. I'LL MAKE A BOOB OUT OF HIM. SOME CLASS TO ME NOW!
GEE, I'M TIRED, YOU'VE BEEN DRILLING ME FOR TWO HOURS
STAND ERECT, YOU BOOB. THROW OUT YOUR CHEST, WITH EYES STRAIGHT AHEAD. THAT'S THE POSITION OF A SOLDIER, YOU BIG STIFF!
MUST I ALWAYS STAND LIKE THIS WITH EYES STRAIGHT AHEAD?
YES, YOU BIG BUM!
WELL! SERGEANT, GOOD BYE. I'LL NEVER SEE YOU AGAIN!
?

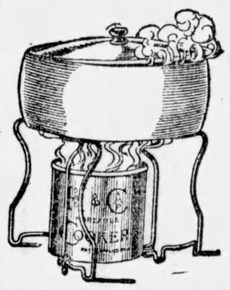
YOU NEED THIS "EKKO" PORTABLE COOKER

The Safety Household Help

39c

Postpaid

Let The Blade Shopping Bureau Save You Money



This genuine "Ekko" cooker is offered to Blade readers at almost half the retail store price. It is another example of the Blade's desire to bring its great family of subscribers the biggest savings possible.

The "Ekko" cooker is really a household necessity. Once you have used it, you wouldn't sell it for any price if you could not get another. It is the neatest, safest, all-around usefullest cooker you ever saw. Use it anywhere—in the house, in camp, or on an automobile tour. Heat liquids, make soups, boil eggs, fry—do practically anything with it. The saucepan with detachable handle makes it adaptable to a dozen uses. It is marvelously compact—folds and fits together in a space only five inches in diameter. It is non-spilling, smokeless and sanitary. It never gets out of order. A little alcohol keeps it going for a wonderfully long time. There is positively no danger of explosion or leakage. It does not make unpleasant odors. The "Ekko" cooker is just what you need for kitchen, bathroom, sickroom or nursery. It is a great bargain at 39 cents, postpaid.

Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, Ohio.

VILLA CONCLUDES TERMS OF PEACE; TO LIVE IN U. S.

Conference Which Leads to Signing Papers Whereby His Faction Surrenders Is Held at El Paso.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 20.—An agreement was reached and papers signed at noon today whereby the Villa faction in northern Mexico concludes peace terms with the de facto government of Mexico.

The conference was held between Mexican Consul Garcia and former lieutenants of Gen. Francisco Villa at the consulate in El Paso.

Gen. Francisco Villa is reported to be in Juarez. The signing of the peace agreement eliminates him from Mexican affairs.

DEFEATED LEADER EXPECTED TO LIVE IN LOS ANGELES

Washington, Dec. 20.—State department officials have decided that Gen. Villa will receive the asylum accorded a political refugee should he enter the United States. This decision was sent last night to Gen. Funston by the war department for transmission to Villa or his representatives.

YAQUI INDIANS GO ON WARPATH

Loot Property, Commit Murder and Other Crimes Under Eyes of Army.

Topolobampo, Mex., Dec. 16.—How Yaqui Indians raiding the Yaqui Valley looted property of Americans, destroying what they could not carry away, murdered a number of Mexicans after stealing their clothing, and committed other wanton depredations while Mexican troops stationed in the vicinity remained inactive, refusing to check them is described in the first connected story of the raids received here. The Mexican troops were sent from the state of Jalisco. Excepting three hours fighting the first day they did nothing against the Yaquis, saying they had been sent to fight Villa troops, not Indians.

Raid American Settlement.

Five hundred Indians appeared along the Yaqui river Dec. 9 and fired into Mexican villages between Cocorit and Esperanza. Mexican troops repulsed them, but next day they appeared to the south in the heart of the American settlement, where they captured six Mexican laborers and gathered up quantities of corn. After striping the laborers of their clothes they mutilated and murdered them.

The large experimental station owned and operated by the Richardson Construction Co. was the next place attacked. The superintendent and employes were forced to flee for their lives. The warehouses were broken into and grains that could not be carried off were mixed with poison. The experimental station plant was generally wrecked.

Set Supply for Winter.

December 11 75 Indians went south and took possession of the Cajomo ranch, an American property, where they emptied 2,500 sacks of rice paddy, carrying away the sacks and some corn.

The raiders left the valley that afternoon, driving with them 200 mules loaded with provisions, their winter's supply.

Appeals for help were sent out by the Richardson Company to the larger Mexican garrisons a few miles away, but no troops arrived until long after the Indians had left the valley.

General Dieguez last October assured Admiral Winslow, now here with the cruiser San Diego, that adequate protection would be afforded American settlers both at Los Mochis and in the Yaqui valley.

BRITISH ARMY ADDS A MILLION

Supplementary Estimate Given Out in London as to Strength on March 31.

London, Dec. 15.—A supplementary estimate in an army white paper issued last night provides for a million additional men in the British army by March 31.

This will bring the total strength of the army up to the 4,000,000 for which Premier Asquith is about to ask authority from parliament. The number includes Britishers serving in India and the colonies.

In the house of commons yesterday action on the proposed increase in the British army was postponed until next week, owing to the impossibility of obtaining complete details of the results of Lord Derby's recruiting campaign.

At the headquarters of the recruiting committee in Downing street it was stated that the results were known only in a general way, and that no exact details could be given out. It was understood, however, that the figures were substantially better than had been expected. Premier Asquith is to make a statement on the subject in the house Thursday.

The Evening News declares that last week's rush brought in 500,000 additional recruits, making the difference between success and failure. Some of the officials are quoted as saying that 20 per cent of the single men who have volunteered will be held back.

He'll Beat Spear Into Pruning Hook

GENERAL VILLA © 1915 AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

ALLIES TO DEMAND A SHIP INDEMNITY

Flag Off Sea Until Vessels Are Paid For.

London, Dec. 15.—"The German mercantile flag will not be permitted to appear on the high seas until Germany has paid indemnity for every vessel of the allies sunk by German submarines or other vessels of war.

"That is one of the peace terms for which England and her allies intend to fight and for which they will keep on fighting, no matter how long the war will last."

This statement was made yesterday in a high governmental source, and it was said that the allies have practically pledged themseives to this condition

RAKES WILSON'S MEXICAN POLICY

Perkins Writes President, Citing How He "Butted In" During Huerta's Rule.

New York, Dec. 15.—George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Progressive Party's Executive Committee, has sent to President Wilson this open letter, dated December 11:

"My Dear Mr. President—I am impressed with the following statement made by you in your speech at Columbus yesterday:

"'The Mexicans may not know what to do with their government, but that is none of my business, and so long as I have the power to prevent it, nobody shall 'butt in' to alter it for them.

"This statement seems to me to be in sharp contrast to your actions in Mexico, actions which have caused our country so much embarrassment and humiliation. When you refused to recognize Huerta you certainly 'butted in' in Mexico.

Root of All the Trouble.

"I address you on the subject because I earnestly believe that in the manner in which you 'butted in' in Mexico is found the root of all the trouble and humiliation to which our country has been subjected, not only with Mexico, but other foreign countries as well

"When you 'butted in' in Mexico you demanded that our flag be saluted. You sent our troops to Vera Cruz; you brought our dead away and left our honor behind; you abandoned your demand that our flag be saluted.

"These, with countless other incidents in Mexico caused Germany and other nations to realize that our foreign policy was so ill-considered, so shortsighted, so impotent and pointless, that they had absolutely nothing to fear from us. And consequently they have treated us with scorn and impunity.

Prestige at Lowest Ebb.

"The result is that our prestige today in every foreign capital is at a lower ebb than ever before reached. And I believe that very many Americans join me in the feeling that all this is directly traceable to the fact that at the beginning of the Mexican situation you did not act as you now talk.

"As the contrast between your statement of yesterday and your action at the beginning of the Mexican situation is at such wide variance, it occurs to me that there may be some reason for it which you might at this time be willing to make known to the public. Respectfully yours,

"GEO. W. PERKINS."

Loses "Best Nightie" on Her Wedding Night

La Crosse, Wis., Dec. 17.—The humiliation of losing her best "nightie" on her wedding night is worth $68.50 to the bride, according to the decision handed down here by Judge Hunt.

Mack Timmerman came to town with his bride. He gave the baggage to the J. C. Hopkins Baggage Line. Two suitcases were stolen, one of which contained the robe de nuit.

Judge Hunt decided that the loss of the garments, humiliation and inconvenience were worth the amount, and ordered Hopkins, owner of the dray line, to pay.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, Dec. 12.—Anglo-French war council, meeting in Paris, decides to continue the Balkan operations and to send reinforcements to the allied army at Salonika. Gen. de Castelnau appointed chief of staff of the French army in France, under the general command of General Joffre. Enrico Ferri, a Socialist deputy, makes sensational attack on government's war policy in Italian chamber.

MONDAY, Dec. 13.—United States note to Austria on the Ancona sinking demands denunciation of the act, punishment of the submarine commander and a money indemnity. Germany officially repudiates Franz Rintelen, who is charged with having financed German plot in this country and now under arrest in England. Germans and Bulgars reach Dorian and are within five miles of Guevgheli, which is under bombardment. Anglo - French forces retreat to the Greek frontier, fighting terrific rearguard actions all the way. The French resume the bombardment of Hill 193, northeast of Souain. The Italians in series of bayonet charges carry the heights between the Giudicaria and Concei valleys, northwest of Riva.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14.—Chancellor of the exchequer announces plan for mobilization of American securities held in Great Britain, the government buying them with 5 per cent exchequer bonds. German official statement says approximately two British divisions (40,000) men have been annihilated in the Anglo-French retreat from Serbia. Germans take Guevgheli. Turks bombard British positions at Kut-el-Amara for four days. Italian chamber adopts vote of confidence in government by 391 votes to 40. Italians continue advance toward Giudicaria valley. French occupy crater made by German mine south of Le Mesnil.

WEDNESDAY, December 15.—Bulgars drive wedge between British and French armies and French retreat to Deca, on the Greek frontier. Germany opposes granting of further accommodations by Greece to allied troops. Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien sent to command in British East Africa. Andrew Bonar Law threatens to resign from coalition government if opposition is continued.

THURSDAY, December 16.—Gen. Sir John French is removed from British command in France; succeeded by Gen. Sir Douglas Haig. Austrian admiralty issues statement upholding sinking of Ancona. Lord Derby announces that total of recruits is very large; unofficial estimates place it between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000. British shipping circles look for the closing of the Suez canal to all commerce. British forces in Egypt defeat hostile Arabs west of Mirsame Truh.

FRIDAY, December 17.—Bulgaria and Greece agree on neutral zone on Graeco-Serbian frontier. Austrian reply to Ancona note, as unofficially reported, entirely unsatisfactory to United States. Deputation of laborites protest to Premier Asquith against possible conscription. Denmark establishes censorship and forbids transmission of telegrams on Danish military affairs. Italians repulse Austrian attacks in the Astico valley and against Oslavia and the Carso positions. Part of cargo of Henry Ford's peace ship, the Oscar II., is to be sent to British prize court. Heavy artillery firing resumed in the Ypres region. Turco-German army of 500,000 reported ready on Syrian front for advance on Egypt by railroad, the completion of which is fixed for February.

SATURDAY, December 18.—German minister at Athens notifies Greece that Austro-German armies will attack Salonica. Italian army of 30,000 at Avlona, Albania, prepares to drive through Albania in aid of allies. Abyssinian emperor offers allies 200,000 trained troops for service in Mesopotamia or in Egypt. Austrian reply to Ancona note received in Washington. Plot to blow up Welland canal is charged in connection with arrests made in New York by federal agents. French airmen shell railway station at Le Sablon, Metz. Russians, advancing in Persia, take Hamadan.

VIENNA'S REPLY DOESN'T LESSEN CAPITAL TENSION

Denies That Washington Views, Even if Correct, Warrant Blame Placed on Submarine.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The official text of Austria's reply to the American note on the Ancona, made public here today, reveals that the Vienna government denies that the views presented by the United States, even if correct, warrant the blame for the disaster being placed upon the commander of the submarine.

The reply denies that blame can be placed upon the Austro - Hungarian government even if "a most rigorous legal construction were applied to the judgment of the case."

Has Own Legal View.

The note also states that the Austro-Hungarian government is unable to determine what the United States intended to indicate when it mentioned the attitude which Germany had assumed toward submarine warfare. It adds that if the United States intended "to express an opinion to the effect that a prejudice of whatever nature existed" with respect to "juridical consideration" of the affair, the Vienna government declares that it reserves to itself "full freedom of maintaining its own legal view."

Except for slight variation in translation the remainder of the official text virtually is identical with the unofficial version cabled from London.

It was agreed seemingly in official quarters that the official text did not minimize a realization of the gravity of the situation which was impressed on officials by the unofficial cables, but it also was apparent that the door to further negotiations was not closed.

Wilson Prepares Reply.

While the state department was making the note public, President Wilson was at work in his study on the outline of a reply which will go forward some time next week.

The state department also made public an official text of the Austrian admiralty's statement, previously published, which admitted that the submarine fired on the Ancona, after the ship had slowed down, to stop, and while passengers still were aboard. It was upon this official admission of the Austrian admiralty itself that a principal portion of the American note was based.

Near Breaking Point.

Friendly relations between the United States and Austria, it was stated authoritatively, are nearing the breaking point and their continuance will depend entirley upon the reply Austria will be asked to make immediately to the note being framed today.

While the word ultimatum was not used by officials in discussing the note, it was indicated that the reply will state clearly the alternative which will follow if Austria's reply is unsatisfactory.

The gravity of the situation will not, however, cause President Wilson to postpone his departure tonight for the south, on his wedding tour.

Close study of Austria's reply did not reduce the gravity with which officials viewed the situation.

May Give Penfield His Passport.

A high Austrian diplomat, in discussing the statement that the American rejoinder would be a reiteration of the original Ancona note, declared that if this was so, there was a very decided prospect that Austria's only reply would be to hand Ambassador Penfield his passports and direct him to leave the country.

"Austria does not want any break," declared this official, "but she feels she has the right to know on what evidence the United States predicates its extraordinary demand. Now, if the United States cannot see this matter in this light, I do not believe that Austria can maintain her position as a first-class power and accept the humiliating demands of the United States. The outcome all depends on the language that Secretary Lansing is using in the note he now is preparing."

THE PROFESSIONAL INSTINCT AGAIN

—The London Bystander.

KEEPING HIS HAND IN.

Private Smith, the Company Bomber (formery "Shinio," the Popular Juggler), Frequently Causes Considerable Anxiety to His Platoon

Premier Says Allies Must Originate Peace Move

COUNT STEPHEN TISZA.

London, Dec. 15. — An Amsterdam dispatch from Budapest contains an outline of a speech made in the Diet by Count Tisza, Hungarian premier, in which the premier is quoted as saying:

"The conclusion of peace depends exclusively upon our enemies. The longer it takes to convince them that further prosecution of the war is nothing but useless and criminal sacrifice which the war entails, the more severe will be the terms of peace for our enemies."

LATEST NOTE IS U. S. LAST WORD

Virtually Reiterates the Original Demands for Disavowal in Ancona Case.

Washington, Dec. 20. — Secretary Lansing announced today that the second American note to Austria on the sinking of the steamship Ancona had gone forward yesterday and should reach Vienna tomorrow night. While Mr. Lansing gave no intimation of its contents, the note is understood to be a virtual reiteration of the original American demands, with the implication that it is the United States' last word on the subject.

The text of the note will be issued for publication in newspapers Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Lansing said.

Think Austria Won't Yield.

There is little expectation in the mind of Secretary of State Lansing and those in his confidence that Austria will yield. The only possible ray of brightness seen here is the possibility that Austria may have received late information that would admit repudiation of her original admiralty statement regarding the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Italian liner.

If this should be so the United States would have to receive the supplemental information, and it might be possible for Austria sharply to contradict the evidence now before the state department that the Ancona was torpedoed and sunk after she had stopped. So far, however, no intimation has come from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna indicating that such information is available there.

Wilson Within Call.

Although Secretary Lansing has been clothed with absolute power to settle the Ancona dispute, he will be able to reach President Wilson at a moment's notice should a grave emergency arise. A special telephone line has been stretched between the Presidential apartments in the Homestead Hotel at Hot Springs, Va., and the state department. This is of the "non-tap" variety slugged through the White House switchboard and equipped so that if any attempt is made to "listen in" anywhere, a danger signal is flashed at both ends. It is not expected, however, that the telephone will be much used as Lansing has full authority to act as he sees fit at all times.

PLANS RESERVE TRAINING IN LAND GRANT COLLEGES

Pomerene's Bill Aims to Bolster Military Courses.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, Dec. 18. — Senator Pomerene introduced a bill Friday providing for a reserve officers training corps in land grant colleges like the Ohio State University. The measure was framed after ideas given the senator by Capt. Converse, U. S. A. military instructor at Ohio State.

The bill provides that the federal government, through the war department, shall prescribe the course of military training and detail the instructors, and that officers who graduate from such a course shall be eligible for service as instructors in a graduate training corps which the bill creates as a part of the military reserve of the country.

RAPS AT BRITAIN FOR WAR FAILURE

Government's Policy Is Denounced in Parliament.

London Dec. 15.—During the debate on the parliament bill, continuing the life of the present parliament for an additional year, Tuesday William Henry Cowan, liberal member for East Aberdeenshire, denounced the government's conduct of the war as "a hopeless failure."

The speaker interrupted him several times, declaring that his remarks were irrelevant, which finally led Will Thorne, labor member, to interject:

"You'd better turn it up, old sport!"

The remark upset the dignity of the commons.

5 TAKEN IN PLOT TO BLAST CANAL

Clerk of National City Bank, Agent for Allies, Among Plotters.

New York, Dec. 18.—Continuing their search for Germans accused of having plotted in the United States to destroy the Welland canal, the police today arrested Frederick Schleindl, a young German employed as clerk in the commercial department of the National City Bank, the Rockefeller institution.

The arrest of Schleindl is regarded as the most important made by the police since the German bomb plots were first discovered. At his home in Bryant avenue, the Bronx, the police say they discovered a great quantity of telegrams, cablegrams and confidential messages stolen from the vaults of the National City Bank.

The bank is the largest in New York and is generally supposed to have ranked next to J. P. Morgan & Co., in handling financial matters for the allies in America.

The Men Under Arrest.

The men under arrest in addition to Schleindl are:

Paul Koenig, formerly head of the bureau of investigation of the Hamburg-American Line, who, it is charged, has been the head of the German secret service in the United States since the beginning of the war.

Richard E. Leyendecker, a retailer of art goods in this city, a naturalized American, alleged to have been employed by Koenig.

Frederick Metzler, of Jersey City, reported to have been a clerk in the offices of the Hamburg-American Line and secretary to Koenig.

The fifth man, held in custody, is George Fuchs, who was formerly in Koenig's employ and who has given the authorities valuable information.

Schleindl, besides a possible charge of grand larceny, is also accused of complicity in the canal plot.

Had Data on Munition Ships.

The police say the documents found in Schleindl's home show the amount of money shipped to the allies from this country; details concerning shipments of all varieties of munitions, including the date and name of sailing of each vessel; where the munitions were purchased; the manner in which they were stored, and the exact quantity of all shipments made since the war began.

The fact that Schleindl, who is 27 years old, procured the sailing dates of the munition ships, together with information as to their cargoes, and transmitted this to the German secret service, is regarded as especially significant, according to the police, in view of the many explosions and other mishaps occurring on these ships.

Captain Tunney says that Schleindl confessed to Detective Barnitz after being brought to police headquarters that he was acting under the direct orders of Paul Koenig and that all information was turned over to Koenig.

Received $25 a Week.

His story is that, according to detectives, when the war started, he reported to the German consul as a reservist. The consulate learned that he was a bank clerk and was told that he could be of use. Two days later he met Koenig, in an uptown hotel and was told what information was desired. Since then he confessed, the police say, that he had been turning everything over to Koenig and receiving an average of $25 a week from Koenig in payment.

The police say they have also discovered that Schleindl made several trips to the Welland canal.

The police say they also have in their possession a cablegram Schleindl took from the bank vaults pertaining to the shipment within the next few days of 2,000,000 rifles to the allies.

The arrests were made last night under the direction of Wm. M. Offley, head of the department of justice in New York, and A. Bruce Bielaski, head of the special investigators of that department. The complaint made by Mr. Offley alleges that Koenig and others went to Buffalo and Niagara Falls in September last to prepare means to destroy the canal, "by force of arms."

Plan to Stop Supplies.

The five men under arrest, it was learned today, have been under surveillance for a year. The evidence which led to their arrest was given by George Fuchs, who, it is charged, quarreled with Koenig over the payment of $15 which he claimed Koenig owed him. Detectives employed by Captain Tunney, of the New York police department, have obtained Fuch's statement and have turned him over to Mr. Offley.

The purpose of the attempt to block the canal, it was charged, was to prevent the movement of supplies down the Great Lakes and through the Welland canal and St. Lawrence river to the allies.

The alleged plot to destroy the Welland canal recalls the attempt last February of Werner Horn, who said that he was a captain in the German army, to blow up the Canadian Pacific railroad bridge over the St. Croix river between Maine and New Brunswick. Horn is still awaiting trial.

Held in $25,000 Bail.

Schleindl was held in $25,000 bail for examination Monday when arraigned today before a police magistrate on a short affidavit charging suspicion of grand larceny in connection with the disappearance from the National City Bank of papers and documents which the police said were valued at $100,000.

Detective Barnitz testified at the arraignment that documents alleged to have been furnished to Paul Koenig by Schleindl described in detail the cargo in No. 2 hold of the steamer Minnehaha, when fire was discovered aboard the vessel while in mid ocean on a voyage to Europe.

WHEAT CROP TO BE SMALLER

Washington, Dec. 17.—Next year's winter wheat crop was estimated today by the department of agriculture at about 540,000,000 bushels. That would be 115,000,000 bushels less than the winter wheat harvest this season, but approximately 100,000,000 bushels more than the average of the five years, 1909-13.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Dec. 20.—Stronger foreign news boosted Chicago wheat prices Monday to 1c higher at the noon close. Domestic reports seem to indicate a further advance. The strongest advance was in December wheat, which, after an overnight advance of about 1c gained another in the morning's trading.

	High.	Low.	Dec. 20.	Close Dec. 18.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash 1.25	1.26½	1.25	1.27	1.24¾
Dec. 1.25	1.27	1.25	1.27	1.24¾
May 1.29⅝	1.31	1.24	1.31¼	1.28
Corn—				
Cash, new.	....	....	72¼	72½
Cash, old..	....	....	76¾	77½
Dec. 71¾	72¼	71½	72¼	72½
May 75	75¼	75	75⅝	75
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	45	45
Dec. 44¾	....	....	45	45
May 48	....	....	48	48
Clover Seed—				
Prime	....	....	12.25	12.05
Dec. ...12.12½	12.25	12.12½	12.25	12.05
Feb. ...12.15	12.30	12.15	12.30	12.07½
Mar. ...12.00	12.10	12.00	12.10	11.90
Rye—				
No. 2	....	....	96	96
Alsike—				
Cash	....	....	10.35	10.35
Dec. ...10.35	....	....	10.35	10.35
Feb. ...10.55	....	....	10.55	10.55
Mar. ...10.65	....	....	10.65	10.65
Timothy—				
Cash .. 3.80	....	....	3.80	3.80
Dec. .. 3.80	....	....	3.80	3.80
Feb. .. 3.85	....	....	3.85	3.85
Mar. .. 3.90	....	....	3.90	3.90

CHICAGO.

				Close
Dec. 1.18⅝	1.21¼	1.18⅝	1.21	1.17⅝
May 1.20½	1.22⅝	1.19⅝	1.22½	1.19⅝
July 1.12⅝	1.13⅝	1.12	1.13⅝	1.11⅞
Corn—				
Dec. 69¼	69⅝	69	69⅝	69⅝
May 73¼	73¼	72⅝	73¼	73¼
July 73	73⅝	72¾	73⅝	73⅛
Oats—				
Dec. 41⅝	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	41½
May 45	45⅛	44⅝	45¼	45

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Dec. ...16.65	....	....	16.62	16.75
Jan. ...18.60	18.72	18.60	18.72	18.60
May ...18.70	18.77	18.60	18.77	18.62
Lard—				
Dec.	....	....	9.55	9.37
Jan. ... 9.65	9.70	9.65	9.70	9.57
May ... 9.95	10.00	9.95	10.00	9.87
Ribs—				
Dec.	....	....	9.87	9.72
Jan. ... 9.85	9.90	9.85	9.87	9.72
May ...10.20	10.27	10.20	10.25	10.10

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	1.17½	1.12¾
May	....	....	1.18⅝	1.13⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	1.15¼	1.12
May	....	....	....	1.13¾

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 34c; solid pack, 33c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26¼c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18c; York state, 18¼c; brick, 19½c; Limburger, 20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 40c; Roquefort, 50c; Longhorns, 19c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 33c; strictly fresh, 38c; storage, 26c; quality, 27c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 50c.

Beans—Wax and green, $5.50 and $5 hamper.

Home-grown Cabbage—$1.00 bbl.

Carrots—50c bushel.

Celery—Michigan, per 4 doz. crate, $1.20@1.30. California Celery—Large, per doz., 70@90c.

Cauliflower—$1.50 per doz.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.50.

Lettuce—Leaf, 11c pound.

Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$4.50 case.

Mushrooms—65@75c pound.

Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $2.00.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.60.

Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.

Pepper Mangoes—Southern, $2.50 crate.

Potatoes—$2.25 per sack.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hot-house, 25c doz.; long, per doz., 20c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.

Tomatoes—Hot-house, 20c lb.; California, $2.25 crate.

Turnips—New, 60c per bu.

Hubbard Squash—Per lb., 2½c.

Potatoes—Delaware hamper $1.10.

Shallots, per doz., 50c.

Fruits.

Apples—Winter pack Baldwins, $3.25; western box apples, Spitzenbergen, $2.50; Jonathan, per box, $2.25; Rome Beauties, $2.25.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.75@2.00.

Grapefruit—Florida, $3.00@3.50; Porto Rico, $2.75@3.25.

California Valencias—$4.50@5.25.

Hothouse Oranges—Per box, $2.25.

Florida Tangerines—Per ½ strap, 150s size, $2.00.

California Navel Oranges—Per box, $3.00@3.75.

California Red Emperor Grapes, $3.50 per keg.

Malaga Grapes—Per keg, $7.00@8.00.

Limes—$1.00 per 100.

Lemons—California, $4.25.

Pears—Kiefers, 40@60c bu.

Cranberries—Late Howe's, $9.50; Jersey crop, $2.50 per box.

Casawba Melons—$2.50 case.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 18c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 16c; pecans, lb., 14c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; English walnuts, 16@18c.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—In package, 20c box.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$4.15.

Red Kidney Beans—$4.00 bu.

Chestnuts—Italian, 12c.

Holly, per crate, $3.25.

Holly Wreaths, per dozen, $1.40.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8½c; heavy and rough, 8c.

Calves—11@12½c.

Fowls—Live, 12c; dressed, 14@15c.

Turkeys—Alive, 22c; dressed, 25c.

Geese—Alive, 14@15c.

Ducks—Alive, 14@15c.

Yearling Lambs, 10@11c; spring lambs, 14c; sheep, 7@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 6@8c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8@8½c.

Rabbits—$2.50 per dozen.

Provisions.

Lard—11c

Fat Bacon—15c.

Lean Bacon—22c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 17½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 16½c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 14½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankfurts, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 11½c; inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19¼c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 4c; blue pike, 6c; bullheads, 8c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12c; gray bass, 3½c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy No. 1, $20.00; No. 2, $19.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., 90c.

Oats—New, 40@42c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.25; winter patents, $6.50@6.75 per bbl.; family flour, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00; new buckwheat flour, $5.50@4.00 per cwt.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $25.00@27.00; middlings, brown, $27.00@29.00; white middlings, $32.00@34.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $31.00@33.00; old process meal, $39.00@40.00.

Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed—$36.00@38.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.25@$1.30 per 100 lbs.; new, 50@55c.

Oats—45@50c.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $7.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.80@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 13c; green calf, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 16½c; kip, 17c; No. 2 kip, 16c; cured hides, No. 1, 19c; No. 2, 16c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50 @3.75.

New York Produce.

New York, Dec. 20.—Flour quiet; spring patents, $5.60@6.00; winter patents, $5.45@5.65; winter straights, $5.35@5.60; Kansas straights, $5.50@5.65. Pork firm; mess, $18.75@19.00; family, $20.50@22.50; short clear, $19.00@22.00. Beef steady; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $18.00@18.50. Lard firm; middle west, $9.75@9.85. Molasses firm; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hops quiet; prime, $1.27½; No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, $1.15@1.20; No. 3, $1.00@1.05; shipping, 90c. Hides steady; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 29c. Leather firm; hemlock, firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 32@33c.

Butter, firm; receipts, 4,458 tubs; creamery, extras, (92 score) 36½c; creamery (higher scoring) 37@37½c; firsts, 29@35c; seconds, 25½@28c. Eggs, weak; receipts, 5,853 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 37@38c; extra firsts, 35@36c; firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 30@32c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 50@54c; nearby hennery, brown, 38@42c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 1,608 packages; state, whole milk, held, flats, specials, 17¼c; do., average fancy, 16¾@17c; do., current make, specials, 16¾c; do., average fancy, 16¼@16½c. Live poultry, prices unsettled; dressed, firm; fresh killed chickens, 15@27c; fowls, 13@17½c; turkeys, 23@27c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Dec. 20.—Butter—Creamery, extra, 37@37½c; prints, 38@38½c; firsts, 35½@36c; process, extra, 27@27½c; fancy dairy, 27@27½c; packing stock, No. 1, 23@23½c. Poultry—Fat fowls, 14½c; fat springers, 14½@15c; light and medium chickens, 11@13c; ducks, 17@18c; geese, 13@15c; young turkeys, 11@12c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, 35½c; extra firsts, 33½c; refrigerators, extra, 27c. Potatoes—Best, carlots, $4@$5c; jobbing, 90c; from warehouse, 90c @$1.00; sweets, Jerseys, kiln drieds in barrels, $3.50; Virginia, $1.90@2.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—Hogs—Receipts, 65,000; slow; bulk, $6.25@6.60; light, $5.55@6.55; mixed, $6.10@6.75; heavy, $6.20@6.80; roughs, $6.20@6.35; pigs, $4.75@5.90. Cattle—Receipts, 23,000; weak; native beef steers, $5.80@10.90; western steers, $6.20@8.20; cows and heifers, $2.80@8.30; calves, $6.75@10.00. Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; weak; wethers, $6.10@6.90; lambs, $6.85@8.45.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; higher; top, $9.25. Hogs—Receipts, 10,500; higher; prime heavies, $6.90@6.95; heavy mixed, $6.85@6.90; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $6.75 @6.85; light Yorkers, $6.40@6.60; pigs, $6.00@ 6.35; roughs, $4.75@6.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; steady; top sheep, $6.60; top lambs, $10.00. Calves—Receipts, 500; steady; top, $11.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700; active; prime steers, $8.75@9.25; shipping, $7.75@8.75; butchers, $6.50@8.50; heifers, $5.75@8.00; cows, $5.25@6.75; bulls, $4.25@7.00. Calves—Receipts, 300; active and steady; $7.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; active; heavy, $6.75@ 6.85; mixed, $6.75@6.80; Yorkers, $6.40@6.75; pigs, $6.00@6.25; roughs, $5.85@6.00; stags, $4.50@5.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; active; lambs, $6.00@10.25; yearlings, $5.00@ 8.50; wethers, $6.75@7.00; ewes, $3.00@6.50; sheep, mixed, $6.50@6.75.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Dec. 20—Cattle—Receipts, 25 cars; market 10@15c higher; choice fat steers, $7.00@ 8.00; good to choice butcher steers, $6.50@7.50; fair to good butcher steers, $6.00@6.50; good to choice heifers, $5.75@7.00; good to choice butcher bulls, $6.00@6.50; good to choice cows, $5.25@6.00; fair to good cows, $4.50@5.00; common cows, $3.50@4.50. Calves—Receipts, 250; market steady; good to choice veal calves, $10.50@11.00; fair to good, $9.00@10.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8 cars; market steady; good to choice lambs, $9.50@9.75; fair to good, $8.00@9.00; good to choice wethers, $6.75@7.00; good to choice ewes, $5.50@5.75; mixed ewes and wethers, $5.00@5.85; culls and common, $4.00@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market 10c higher; yorkers, $6.60; mixed, $6.65; heavies, $6.70; mediums, $6.70; pigs, $6.00; roughs, $6.00; stags, $5.00.

SUGAR PRICES

The following sugar prices are based on pure can sugar, f.o.b. Toledo. Beet sugar prices are quoted 20c lower:

Granulated, fine and extra fine, bbls.	$6.55
XXXX powdered, per 100 lbs.	6.65
Cubes (molded), barrels	6.80
A, barrels and 100-lb. bags	6.35
No. 11, barrels and 100-lb. bags	6.05
No. 9, yellow, barrels only	6.15
2-lb. cartons, 120-lb. cases	6.75

FREE MAP OF ROCHESTER

Greatest Gold and Silver Camp in Existence Today.

With "WESTERN MINER," a weekly publication edited by experts, containing news of this and other Nevada mining camps, free for three months. A guide for investors.

WESTERN MINER.

69 Gazette Bldg. Reno, Nevada.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Diz

PLOT UNEARTHED TO BLAST POWER PLANTS IN U. S.

Government Agents Learn of Plan to Wreck Niagara Falls Turbines and International Bridges.

New York, Dec. 21. — Alleged plots not only to blast the Welland canal but to blow up power houses on both the American and Canadian sides of the Niagara river, at Niagara Falls, and to destroy the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk bridges there, are being investigatead by government agents.

Those are two angles of the nation-wide plot which two federal grand juries are considering here. One grand jury has the Welland canal case, while the other is investigating the activities of the Labor's National Peace Council, concerning which Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, testified Monday afternoon. Gompers also is under subpoenae for another appearance before the grand jury.

Another Woman in the Case.

District Attorney Snowden today received evidence through the customs service that a number of trunks and eight packing cases, containing about 3,500 pounds of rubber, designed for Germany, had been seized. The rubber had been checked as personal baggage by a woman who was booked to sail on the American liner Ryndam Nov. 27.

It also became known that inquiry into the Welland Canal conspiracy had shown that Paul Koenig, known as the head of the German secret service in the United States, had carried to Washington suit cases and trunks containing documents and had delivered them to persons in that city.

From Washington comes the word that the anti-neutrality plots of Austro-German sympathizers are absolutely under control. The government has every person, including the man higher-up, under surveillance. Whether all will be arrested is for Attorney General Gregory, Secretary of State Lansing and President Wilson to decide. The facts now are before them.

Officials declare that no longer is danger that any extensive damage will be done by the plotters. The exact situation, so far as the department of justice and the secret service are concerned, is as follows, it was learned today:

How Situation Stands.

First—This government has absolute and complete knowledge of the secret plans of the plotters.

Second—Every person connected with the conspiracy already is known.

Third—The financing of the plot has been revealed almost to the last expenditure of a dollar and the places where the "reserve fund" is hidden are a matter of record.

Fourth—The high agent in complete charge of the work in this country is known; his every movement is watched and every communication he makes is made a matter of record. His arrest would be possible at an hour's notice.

The repudiation by the German government of the acts of the conspirators has resulted, the secret service agents admit, in the abandonment of a plan that carried with it crippling or destruction of five big munition plants; sinking of a dozen ships and crippling copper mines in upper Michigan and steel plants and factories in Illinois, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. It is also likely that a fund of $4,000,000, deposited in three New York banks, will now remain untouched until the end of the war as this money was intended to finance these outrages. Photographic copies of more than 1,000 checks drawn against these funds, which originally exceeded five millions, are in possession of the department of justice. Much of this cash has been traced from hand to hand until its ultimate destination likewise is a matter of record.

Germany Warned. Repudiates Plot.

It is understood that the entire plot would have become a matter for diplomatic negotiations if it had not been for the prompt repudiation of the conspirators by the German government.

The disavowal followed an intimation to Germany that illegal acts of certain Austrians and Germans in this country were to be punished by criminal prosecutions of every person implicated and that no immunity would be granted to anyone, no matter what his station. The arrest of Paul Koenig and his associates in New York and of Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken in San Francisco, was the first step in the general roundup. Officials here who know say that the evidence against them is conclusive and when fully known will startle the country.

Books and papers seized following the arrests furnished the "missing link" in the chain of evidence. It is stated that, as a result, the government now has complete data on all plots and there is every likelihood that a transcript of the evidence will be sent to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to be shown to the foreign office in order that it may become aware of what has been transpiring in this country and just how much the United States government knows. It will be assumed that the German government told the exact truth when it declared it had no knowledge of the conspiracies, but they were the acts of misguided individuals. But it will also be expected that Germany will direct its agents here to immediately stop financing persons who have been prominent in the neutrality violations.

N. Y. NOVEMBER EXPORTS MAKE NEW HIGH RECORD

New York, Dec. 18.—Exports valued at $188,036,458, by far the biggest volume from an American port during a single month, left New York in November. The November figures exceed those of October, which were themselves a record, by more than $12,000,000.

BELGIAN GIRL REFUGEE REACHES N. Y. ALONE

New York, Dec. 17.—The smallest passenger on the American steamer Philadelphia yesterday was three-year-old Anna de Jong, who has traveled all the way from war-devastated Belgium to join her parents in this city. She was met at Ellis Island by her mother.

WINTER SPORT

PRESIDENT GODFATHER AT CHRISTENING CEREMONY

Washington, Dec. 18.—Members of the President's family attended at noon the christening of Ellen Wilson McAdoo, daughter of Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, and the President's only granddaughter. The christening was in the Blue Room of the White House. The President was godfather and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, the baby's aunt, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, cousin of the President, were godmothers. The Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church here, christened the baby, who was born last May. The President's other grandchild, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sayre, was christened at Williamstown, Mass. The President acted as his godfather, too.

FORD TO MAKE WAR IMPOSSIBLE

To Endow Permanent Foundation at Hague for International Concordat.

Christiana, Dec. 21. — Undismayed by hostile criticism and illness, Henry Ford announced today that he would remain in Europe until peace is declared.

"I intend to endow a permanent foundation at The Hague to work out an international concordat which will make war forever impossible in the future" declared the leader of the pacificists.

"I expect to remain in Europe until this war is brought to an end. I endow my life to that mission."

No Copenhagen Meetings.

Three thousand persons were invited to the meeting of the Clergymen's Peace Union this evening and considerable enthusiasm was shown despite the aloof attitude of the newspapers. Although it is announced that Mr. Ford will not be allowed to hold any meetings in Copenhagen, he is determined to continue the pilgrimage to that city.

Christmas will be spent in Stockholm by the peace pilgrims. Two hundred guests in the hotels were removed for the delegates and other members of the Ford party.

A long speech by Mr. Ford on preparedness for war in the United States was given out in which the pacificist leader said:

"I frankly differ from those who advise me that we must not destroy our mission abroad by meddling with the affairs with our congress just assembled."

Against Preparedness.

"On the question of preparedness," Mr. Ford further said, in part:

"I deem it our duty as American citizens to declare ourselves in no uncertain terms as unalterably opposed to increased armaments. I have faith enough to believe that even should the program now submitted to congress be jammed through that body by carefully financed propaganda, reinforced by popular hysteria and fear, the peace mission upon which we are embarked will succeed. But to that confession of faith must attach one big proviso—that we come with clean hands and in the knowledge that we have done our full duty as American citizens to avert the greatest danger now threatening our country: The danger of preparedness.

"A proposal for disarmament at this time is sound not only from a moral and humanitarian standpoint, but also economically. The nations of Europe are practically bankrupt. The allies have already floated enormous loans in America. Much money is passing into Germany through private channels, but the central powers are practically existing on paper money."

Plans for Conclave.

Mr. Ford thereupon outlined the following program for the great peace conclave which he hopes to have held in Europe:

"Let us make some such argument as follows to the belligerent powers: 'If, after this war, you belligerents are again to engage in competitive armaments, the cost will be so terrific that internal revolution and wholesale burden of debts are bound to follow. You are hoping that an indemnity from the enemy will enable you to pay your bills, but at best, it is uncertain whether you can ever get this indemnity. Your enemy, no less than yourself, is economically exhausted. Besides an indemnity will be only a drop in the bucket if another militaristic period is to follow this one. Why not disarm together with the rest of the world. You will thereby cut off the main item of your national expenditures. You will thus be enabled to recuperate from your terrific losses faster than in any other way. The money you would otherwise have spent on armaments can flow into constructive channels.'"

Mr. Ford then spoke on the conditions of the Great Lakes where no navy exists, despite the fact that it is part of international boundary. He said that American neutrals ought to go into a great international peace council and say to the war-ridden European powers:

"We are not only ready to disarm with you, but are willing to offer you the $500,000,000 our new military program calls for to build up your homes and repair your shattered countries."

Efforts to secure an audience with King Haakon of Norway, for the leaders of the Ford party failed.

The Ford peace pilgrimage is in a state of chaos. Henry Ford is announcing that the New York newspaper representatives will not be permitted longer to accompany the expedition and the enthusiasm over the trip among some of the delegates is evidenced by these statements from two of the most prominent:

"I went on board the Oscar II as a pacifist. I am now converted to militarism. To raise the greatest possible American army, one would need only to march this bunch of pacificists through the country," said S. S. McClure, of New York.

Governor Hanna, of North Dakota, threw up his hands and exclaimed: "I haven't discovered yet why I am on board."

SWITZERLAND TO HONOR PRESIDENT

Erects Three Soldiers' Homes Bearing Names of American Executives.

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 17.—Via Paris.—President Wilson has written an inscription for the soldiers' home bearing his name, to be dedicated in elaborate exercises here on December 21.

Americans in Switzerland have contributed $6,000 for three of these homes which are suitable for being transported along the frontier where Swiss soldiers are guarding the long line under rigorous mountain conditions.

The first home was named George Washington, the second Abraham Lincoln, and the third, Woodrow Wilson.

The dedication ceremony will be attended by the Swiss president-elect, members of the diplomatic corps, federal assemblymen and commanders of the army.

Pleasant A. Stovall, the American minister to Switzerland, will make the presentation and will read a letter from President Wilson. The president-elect will respond in behalf of Switzerland, and Colonel Wildebolz, commander of the Third army division, will respond in behalf of the army.

The inscription written by President Wilson is now being carved over the door of the home. It reads:

"This home was erected by citizens of the United States as an evidence of their admiration for the Swiss Republic, of their gratitude for its hospitality and protection and of the cordial and sincere friendship which has always existed between that ancient republic and government and the people of the United States of America, a friendship based upon common principles of life, common ideals and common aspirations."

JERUSALEM AN ARMED CAMP

Hundred Thousand Men Gathered There for Invasion of Egypt.

Milan, Dec. 15.—A missionary just returned to Rome states that in preparation for the Turco-German expedition against Egypt, Jerusalem has been transformed into an armed camp, containing 100,000 men.

All the convents have been converted into hospitals.

The new army which is being formed for the invasion of Egypt is under the command of the German General Trussemer.

RADICAL DEMOCRAT NEW SWISS PRESIDENT

Berne, Dec. 17.—Camille de Coppet, a Radical Democrat, was yesterday elected president of the Swiss Federal Council, a position corresponding to that of president in other republics. In conformity with Swiss custom he will occupy the position for one year only, that of 1916. De Coppet received 185 votes out of the total of 188 in the Federal assembly.

PROSECUTOR OF FRANK TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 17.—Solicitor Hugh Dorsey, who gained nationwide repute as prosecutor in the Leo Frank case, yesterday announced himself a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination against Governor Harris, who is a candidate to succeed himself.

ALLIED FORCES ARE WITHDRAWN FROM GALLIPOLI

Reason Given for Evacuation of Anzac and Suvla Bay on Dardanelles Is for Use Elsewhere.

London, Dec. 20.—Allied troops are being withdrawn from the Gallipoli peninsula, it was officially announced today by the British war office. In the official statement it was said that all troops on the Anzac and Sulva bay fronts were being sent "elsewhere."

The hardest infantry fighting at the Dardanelles has taken place on the fronts of Anzac and Suvla bay, on the western side of Gallipoli peninsula. Farther to the southwest, near Seddal-Bahr and Krithia, the operations were confined chiefly to artillery dueling.

It was reported concurrently with the war office announcement that part of the troops withdrawn from the Gallipoli peninsula would be sent into the Balkans and others in Egypt. If all the allied forces are withdrawn from the peninsula, it will release a Turkish army of approximately 250,000 men for service in some other field of action.

The Anzac front, according to the official statement, is that section held by the Australian and New Zeland army corps. The first letters of the words were taken to form the name. It is south of Ari Burnu, a place which has figured frequently in the British and Turkish war office reports.

The withdrawal of the British in the Sulva bay and Anzac zones of the Gallipoli peninsula and their transfer to "another sphere of operation," is officially announced in London.

The removal of these forces with their guns and stores was effected successfully and with insignificant casualties, it is declared.

The significance of the move is not clearly brought out by the official announcement, but it may herald the abandonment of the Gallipoli enterprise. No mention is made, however, of the British troops that have been stationed near the tip of the peninsula or of the French forces co-operating in the campaign.

Where Will They Go?

There are two fields of operations in the near east to which British troops withdrawn from the Gallipoli peninsula might be forwarded—Macedonia and Egypt.

London looks for an attack on he allied positions at Salonika. There is no official information as to the number of French and British troops in Greece, which has been estimated recently at abou; 200,000. Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey have at their disposition several times that number of men, although Greece is opposed to the use of Bulgarian or Turkish troops for an advance on Salonika. The allied troops at Salonika are being reinforced steadily, but in view of the recent decision of France and Great Britain to continue the Balkan campaign it may be assumed that every effort will be made to concentrate a considerable force on the Salonika base. This Greek port is within easy sailing distance of the Gallipoli peninsula. It is across the northern end of the Aegean sea from the peninsula, less than 200 miles distant.

Egyptian Situation.

If recent unofficial advices concerning the Egyptian situation are authentic Great Britain may feel the necessity of increasing her armed forces there. It has been represented that the Germans and Turks are preparing a formidable expedition to invade Egypt, capture the Suez canal and cut off England from India. According to one account, this enterprise has been placed in the hands of Field Marshal von der Goltz, the German commander of the First Turkish army. The Germans are reported to have constructed a double-track railroad to the Egyptian border through southern Syria.

Some of the bitterest fighting of the Dardanelles campaign has taken place at the positions now abandoned by the British. The Anzac region, which takes its name from the initials of the Australian and New Zealand army corps, has been the scene of furious attempts of the invaders to thrust back the Turks. Here, as at Suvla bay, the allies have been able to achieve no striking successes, being held by the Turks to the zones protected by the guns of the allied fleet. The loss of life at both these positions has been very heavy.

Offensive by Germans.

Some indication of the long expected offensive by the Germans in Flanders, where the massing of Teutonic troops is said to have been in progress for several weeks, is contained in official British and French reports, which state that under a cloud of gas Germans attacked British trenches northeast of Ypres. According to these reports the Germans failed so completely that few of them emerged from their own trenches and those who did so were mowed down by artillery fire.

The attack was delivered in the early morning. Later in the day the Germans displayed unusual activity, directing a heavy bombardment on the British lines near Ypres and on the French positions at Messines. Mines were exploded before the trenches at Armentieres and German infantry attempted unsuccessfully to occupy the craters thus opened.

Along the remainder of the western front the interminable artillery duels continue, with the French guns near St. Mihiel developing an intense fire. The Russian and Macedonian fronts, so far as the public is advised, are in a state of comparative quiescence.

The position of Greece is still regarded with keen anxiety by both sides. The Gounaris party is reported victorious in the Greek elections, but the expected change in leaders is not accepted as implying a different military policy. England is impatiently awaiting the crossing of the Greek frontier, to see whether Greece will leave the Salonika area free for a struggle of which the Greeks would become passive spectators.

In Bulgaria the next step is the subject of warm debate. The official paper of Premier Radovavoff declares the allies must be driven from Salonika; whether by Bulgarian or Austro-German troops is a question for the military leaders to solve. The allies in Macedonia do not expect an early attack if the advance is left to the Austrians and Germans, as airmen report that the central powers have not yet gathered a sufficient force to undertake the offensive.

Greek protests against Bulgarian armies entering Greece caused the Germans to halt their allies at the border, according to the Athens correspondent. Germany is said to have notified Greece to this effect and to have begun the concentration of Austro-German forces at the border. The concentration will be completed by Thursday and a decision as to the make-up of the army to march on Salonika will then be made, it is declared.

Gallipoli Campaign

Condensed chronological history of the cmpign which military experts of the campaign which military experts call the "greatest failure of

Feb. 25 (1915)—Anglo-French fleet opens bombardment of Turkish forts at western entrance of Dardanelles and forces an opening into the straits.

March 18.—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk. British dreadnaught Inflexible and French warship Gaulois put out of commission.

April 25.—Allied forces effect landing on both sides of Dardanelles, but French subsequently forced to withdraw from Asiatic side.

May 6.—Allies reinforced.

May 12. — British battleship Goliath torpedoed with heavy loss of life.

May 26.—British battleship Triumph sunk by submarine.

May 27.—British battleship Majestic destroyed; Turkish transport sunk in Sea of Marmora.

Aug. 28.—Capture of Turkish positions east of Suvla bay officially announced in London.

Oct. 15—Officially announced that total British casualties at Dardanelles were 96,899 up to date.

GERMANY DENIES PLOTTING IN MEXICO

No Agents Sent Into That Country, Is Claim.

Berlin, Dec. 18.The German government officially disclaims any relations with the socalled German agents who are alleged to be attempting to foment fresh disorders in Mexico and to create a situation calculated to increase the tension between the United States and Mexico.

In support of this repudiation, a statement from an official source calls attention to the fact that, following similar action by Washington, the German government, several weeks ago instructed its minister in Mexico to recognize Carranza as the de facto government of Mexico.

The feeling in Germany is that the allegations concerning alleged German agents represent another and perfectly obvious effort to create discord between Germany and the United States.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Lauds U. S. Surgeons Abroad

MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT.

New York, Dec. 17.—American surgeons in France have won the admiration and praise of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, who is home from a visit to the war zone. So well known is the work of the surgeons and dentists at the American hospital at Neuilly, said Mrs. Vanderbilt, that every soldier wounded in battle desires to be taken there for treatment. Plastic surgery has been most successfully employed by our surgeons with the allies.

The work of the hospital where the Americans have 575 beds, is carried on under Dr. George N. Du Bonchet, assisted by Dr. James P. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, and in the dental work by Dr. Hayes and Dr. Davenport of Paris.

PRESIDENT PLANS TO AID INDUSTRY

Will Ask Legislation to Prevent Europe Dumping Exports Here After War.

Washington, Dec. 16.—When congress reassembles after the holiday recess President Wilson will read to it a special address in which he will advocate legislation to enable the country to meet the conditions that will exist after the struggle in Europe has come to an end.

The address, which will be of tremendous importance to the business interests, will be based on reports of conditions developed by the war and views as to the conditions which will exist when peace returns.

From diplomatic and consular officers information is being gathered dealing with the economic and industrial situation in the countries to which they are accredited. Special agents have been instructed to supply data to the Department of Commerce which will be laid before the chief executive. The federal reserve board is in touch with all the financial centers of the world and will forward facts and conclusions to the White House.

Every one of the great European powers not only has military and naval spies, but it has a splendid force of commercial agents, who are constantly forwarding information from foreign countries, which is used in such fashion as to increase industrial and trade efficiency. In the circumstances the fact is not lost sight of that French and other industrial commissions have come to the United States for the purpose of preparing for the industrial and commercial reorganization which will follow the war.

For Trade Preparedness.

The President wants the United States to be similarly prepared. It may be necessary to send a practical commission to Europe to inquire into conditions, to learn what it is intended to do when the war ends, and to make recommendations for legislative enactments which will prevent the United States from being a dumping ground and suffering from the sharp competition that peace will bring. The President also has indicated to congress that he may deem it advisable to form a body of technical experts to advise the government in connection with the mobilization of our industries and resources. A small appropriation for this purpose will be granted.

A question that is absorbing the attention of the President is that of tariff changes the war will necessitate. The Underwood-Simmons law was framed for the normal condition of peace.

Frowns on Tariff Board.

The condition after the present war ends will be abnormal. For some time Commissioner Hurley of the federal trade commission and others have been strongly urging the President to recommend the creation of a tariff commission. The President, however, has not regarded the proposition with favor. It has been his opinion that the trade commission has powers under which it can investigate and recommend changes in the tariff, and that the bureau of domestic and foreign commerce in the Department of Commerce could be authorized by additional legislation to extend its activities into this important field.

The President will be faced with the necessity of determining what to do in reference to a tariff commission. When the fiscal questions are under discussion in the two houses progressive Republicans will offer amendments to the bills considered and force a vote thereon. In the house the proposition undoubtedly will carry, for the Republicans will vote solidly for it and enough Democrats will favor it to assure passage. In the senate the Democratic majority is so large that it can defeat any measure objected to by the administration.

BRANDS ANOTHER GERMAN IN PLOT

Pacific Coast Worker Says Vice Consul Was in Dynamite Conspiracy.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—Added impetus was given to the federal investigation of alleged German plots against American neutrality today, in the publication of an alleged affidavit by Johannes Henrikus von Koolbergan, a civil engineer of Mill Valley, Cal.

Koolbergan charged he was employed by Consul General Bopp and Baron von Brincken, an attache of the German consulate here, with the knowledge and assistance of German Vice Consul von Shack, to dynamite a tunnel or bridge in Canada.

Three Indicted Now.

Baron von Bricken, C. C. Crowley, a detective in Bopp's employ, and Mrs. Margaret Cornell, a secret agent employed by Crowley, already have been indicted largely on evidence furnished by Koolbergan and Canadian authorities.

George A. McGowan, attorney for Consul General Franz Bopp and father-in-law of Baron von Brincken, who are charged by Von Koolbergen with having paid him money, when the latter deceived them into believing that he had blown up a tunnel in Canada, issued a statement today in which he vigorously denied the truth of Von Koolbergen's story.

Calls Indictment Outrage.

He termed the indictment of Von Brincken "nothing short of an outrage upon Lieut. von Bricken." Nothing but a speedy and complete vindication can result from a test of this charge, he added.

McGowan, in his statement, referred to Von Koolbergen as "an adventurer and a British spy."

Von Brincken, Crowley and Mrs. Cornell are at liberty on $10,000 bonds each.

POPE TO BLESS WIRELESS

In Conferring It He Will Restore Ancient Custom.

Rome, Dec. 18.—Pope Benedict is preparing to confer the papal blessing upon wireless telegraphy, it has been learned in vatican circles. In taking this step the pontiff will restore the ancient custom of blessing inventions which confer great benefit to humanity.

JAPAN WATCHES U. S. EXPANSION

Tokio Paper Says American Attitude May Impair Friendly Relations.

Tokyo, Japan, Dec. 17.—The Chugai Shogoyo, a leading commercial journal, believes that Oswald G. Villard's plan to organize a pacific conference to discuss outstanding problems deserves greater attention. It say that Japan has no hypothetical enemy, and yet the continued military and naval expansion of America arouses suspicions that may impair the friendly relations of the countries.

"Unless America will consent to abandon its social prejudices," adds the newspaper, "the necessity may arise for the colored races to force a satisfactory solution. Japan must lead the colored nations to seek intellectual development for the sake of harmonizing the civilizations of the east and the west, and must endeavor to avoid a military conflict.

"Such are Japan's principal, ideal and God given missions and hence it welcomes Mr. Villard's proposal, which, tending to solve the problems through friendly conversations, should prove a veritable boon to both nations."

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly, experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797, Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Railway Mail Clerks Wanted—$75 a month; examinations coming everywhere; specimen questions free. Write immediately, Franklin Institute, Dept. E-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Motormen, $80 monthly; interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; booklet free. Address K-146, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

Notice—Notice—15,000 men and women will get U. S. Government Jobs this year; $75.00 month; vacations; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. E-31, Rochester, N. Y.

$25 weekly collecting names and addresses. Send stamp Superba Co., W-57, Baltimore, Ind.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

For sale cheap, a good general store in a small town; old established business. Address Donald T. Hart, Ney, Ohio.

FARM LANDS.

Small Missouri Farm—$5 cash and $5 monthly; no interest or taxes; highly productive land; close to three big markets. Write for photographs and full information. Munger D., 130 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

EDUCATIONAL.

Shorthand in 180 hours. Learn at home, evenings. Particulars. Mosher Shorthand Publishing Co., Omaha, Nebr.

NAMES WANTED.

We want farmers' name and pay 25c cash each. Send dime for contract. G-Sun, LeRoy, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We pay 25c each for names and addresses. Send dime for contract. G-Directory, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable Hying; home sewing; plain cloth seams; any sewing machine. Steady. No canvassing. No tri wanted. Samples 10c. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Rehoboth, Del.

AGENTS.

Every household on farm; in small town or suburbs where oil lamps are used, need and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Mantle Lamp. Burns common coal oil (kerosene); gives a light five times as bright as electricity. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION. One farmer cleared over $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with rigs earning $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No cash required. We furnish capital to reliable men. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for free trial. MANTLE LAMP CO., 527 ALADDIN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 588 Broadway, New York.

FARMS WANTED

Send description of your farm or ranch. We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Owners only. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association. Peru, Illinois.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—Farms; have 2,357 buyers describe your unsold property. 225 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

Wanted—Good farm or unimproved land from owner. H. L. Downing, 155 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Farms in Virginia $15 acre and up. Easy payments. Mild climate; no long cold or hot spells. Social life, fertile soil, good markets; high prices. On railroad, convenient to trains. Write for free magazine and other information. F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Room 208, N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Money-making farms throughout 15 Eastern states; 1 acre to 1,000 acres, $15 per acre up; several with live stock, tools and crops included, to settle estates; big illustrated catalogue free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 105, 47 W. 34th st., New York.

Arkansas—5,000 acres of fine, level valley land, $6 to $12 acre; 1/3 cash, balance 5 annual payments 6% interest. Tracts of 40 acres and up. Write for literature. CENTRAL ARKANSAS FARMS CO., Gifford, Arkansas.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS WANTED Write for List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free search. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or Fee Returned. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

INVENTORS—Do not sacrifice your inventions. Get full money value. Free book. Write R. S. & A. B. Lacey, 615 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVernment positions are easy to get. My free booklet BX-103 tells how. Write today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 84 PARSONS, KAN.

BE A DETECTIVE Earn from $150.00 to $200.00 per month; travel over the world. Write C. T. LUDWIG, 205 Westbor Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

PREMIER'S WIFE FILES LIBEL SUIT

Mrs. Asquith Begins Action Against London Globe, Causing Sensation.

London, Dec. 17.—Mrs. Herbert H. Asquith, wife of the British premier, filed a suit for libel against the Globe today.

The action of Mrs. Asquith caused a sensation. The suit is based on the charge that the Globe had made various unfounded accusations against the plaintiff. The actual defendants are the members of the Business Newspapers, Limited, proprietors of the Globe.

Called a Traitor.

Henry E. Duke, king's counsel, the attorney for Mrs. Asquith, said in filing the suit, that "Mrs. Asquith had been described as a traitor and disgrace to her sex;" that she had been attacked in "most opprobrious terms," and that she had been accused of want of loyalty and association with German prisoners at Donnington Hall."

The attacks were systematically and malevolently attained," said Duke; "being suspended only after the issue of a writ of persecuton. Mrs. Asquith was subjected to the proceeding for nearly a whole year. The attacks began last spring in another newspaper, which publicly apologized and, at Mrs. Asquith's instigation, paid 100 pounds ($500) to the Red Cross."

Has Anonymous Letters.

The attorney further stated that sheaves of anonymous letters had been sent to Mrs. Asquith and imputations cast upon her in society owing to the attacks in the Globe.

Continuing his statement to the court, Duke said:

"The libels were as gross and bad as could be made against any English woman. They were calculated to inflame people against Mrs. Asquith and shake public confidence in the administration.

"Counsel has overwhelming proof that the words in these attacks designated Mrs. Asquith. It was impossible for them to imply the wife of any other cabinet minister. Mrs. Asquith has denied under oath the statements regarding Donnington Hall."

The case was adjourned until Tuesday at the request of the defendants.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP HITS MINE; BEACHED

Levenpool Was on Way From U. S. to Rotterdam.

London, Dec. 17.—The British steamer Levenpool, bound from New York to Rotterdam, has been "damaged and beached," Lloyds announced this afternoon, as the result of striking a mine.

The Levenpool was under charter to the American committee for relief in Belgium, and was carrying a cargo of supplies for the Belgians.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News Agency said it was reported there that the ship had been sunk by a mine or a torpedo, but that the crew had been saved.

There were no passengers on the Levenpool when it left New York. The ship carried a crew of about 80, under command of Captain W. Baty.

ITALY, IN ALBANIA, HOLDS ADRIATIC

Control of Avlona Generally Regarded as Key of the Sea.

London, Dec. 17.—With affairs in Greece assuming a quieter character, there has been a partial deflection of interest in European capitals to the Italian plans regarding Albania.

The general belief seems to be that the operations in this new theatre of war will be on a grand scale. The Italians, in strength, are already safely ashore at Avlona as well as at certain new points of strategic importance.

For years Avlona has been regarded by Italy and Austria alike as the key to the Adriatic and it is a maxim in South Central Europe that who ever commands Avlona commands the Adriatic. Avlona has been for several months occupied by a light force of Italians for police purposes.

The anxiety with which Italy watches the Albanian coast is due to the existence there of good harbors, in contrast with the total absence of such harbors along the Adriatic shore. Should any of these harbors fall into hostile hands the Italian fleet would be gravely handicapped.

Italy is expected to contribute greatly to the reorganization of the Serbian army, which is now concentrating in Albania, where its ranks are being reformed and supplies, landed by the allies during the past fortnight, distributed.

Stubborn fighting continues between the Serbian and the Bulgarians along the Drin river in Albania.

In Greece the assurances which the Greek government received that its territory would remain for the present free of incursion, not only by Bulgarian, but by Austro-German troops, has produced relief and optimism, and it is believed by many that the central powers and their allies propose to leave the entente powers in status quo at Saloniks, themselves fortifying a line north of the new neutral zone and turning their main attention to other points.

New coal fields are announced in Manchuria.

England and Wales in 1912, had 283,834 marriages.

AUTOMOBILES GIVEN AWAY

$750 OVERLAND
$440 FORD

You can become the owner of one of these automobiles, both 1915 Models, without one cent of cost. If you want a car send us your name asking all about our wonderful plan by which we give automobiles away.

SEND NO MONEY JUST YOUR NAME

Corn Belt Auto Club
785 Jefferson St., WATERLOO, IOWA